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VOL. II NO. 180

The Hongkong Telegraph

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1947.

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UN And Palestine Problem

JEWS MAY BE ALLOWED TO STATE THEIR CASE

Flushing, May 2.
Britain today showed signs of joining the United States in a complete turnabout of policy by supporting a limited role for Palestine's Jews in the turbulent United Nations debate of the Holy Land problem.

Her "Fiance" Turned Out To Be A Woman

London, May 2.
Kathleen Winifred Simpson was wooed and won by a lover she had never seen. Only after she had sent her fiance money to buy furniture for their future home did she learn "he" was a woman.

The story of the strange mail and telephone courtship of Kathleen, a nurse at the Prince of Wales Hospital, was told today in the Tottenham Court. There her former "fiance", Jean Ridge, 21, alias Air Commodore David Blake, was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

The prosecutor, Mr. J. P. Whipp, said Miss Ridge was introduced as "Jean Blake" to Kathleen by another nurse last July. Miss Ridge told Kathleen of her air commodore "brother" and arranged for "him" to telephone her. Mr. Whipp said the friendship between Kathleen and "David" ripened by mail and telephone. At the request of "David," he said, Kathleen gave Jean Ridge £65 to send "his divorced wife" to the United States and then £20 for a "special mission."

Still other funds for furniture went to Miss Ridge after Kathleen accepted "David's" telephoned offer of marriage.

Said Jean Ridge: "I spent the money on clothes and pleasure."

The case is to continue next week.—United Press.

Official sources said the British delegation while it is waiting for final instructions from London, was inclined to support the American plan for letting the Jewish Agency speak for the Jews before a full-scale session of the Assembly. But he indicated that Russia would not fight the American proposal if it appeared to have majority support in the Assembly's powerful Steering Committee.

A Soviet source said Russia favoured the stronger Polish plan for letting the Jewish Agency speak for the Jews before a full-scale session of the Assembly. But he indicated that Russia would not fight the American proposal if it appeared to have majority support in the Assembly's powerful Steering Committee.

Mr. Joseph Winiewicz of Poland opened the Steering Committee debate on the question with a request that the Assembly invite the Jewish Agency to state its case before the Assembly session.

Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the Assembly, who normally sits silently during deliberations, broke in to remind the Steering Committee that it would be setting an important precedent if it invited a non-governmental organisation to speak before the Assembly or any of its committees.

Lie said, "If you give one concession you will perhaps have to give later other concessions." He emphasised, however, that he was not attempting to influence the committee members but merely acquaint them with the past practice.—United Press.

GERMANS HANGED

Munich, May 2.
Two Germans were hanged at Landsberg Prison today for killing a surrendered American flier near Kuehne, Germany, on November 30, 1944.

The two hanged were Gustav Engelhardt, 52, and Reinhard Miller, 41. They were convicted at Dachau last August.—United Press.

S. Africans Defeated

Worcester, May 2.
Worcester beat the South African cricket touring side in a low scoring match at Worcester on Friday, the county winning by 30 runs with 70 minutes to spare.

Spin bowlers R. Howarth and Peter Jackson took six wickets for 38 and four for 53 respectively, the South Africans who were set to get 147 runs to win being all out for 107 runs.

The South Africans, batsmen in this first match of their tour were quite unable to cope with the Worcester attack which was magnificently supported by the fieldsmen.

South Africa never recovered from a dreadful start in which they lost their three first batsmen for 23 runs.

Scores: Worcester 202 and 111; South Africa 107 and 107.—Associated Press.

Ramadier Throws Down Gauntlet

Is Given Vote, Or Quits

Paris, May 2.
Premier Paul Ramadier, faced with a major Communist revolt against his government's wage price programme, today demanded a clear-cut Assembly confidence vote, failing which he would quit.

M. Ramadier told a packed Assembly that France's financial situation was such that the government could not accept the principle of general wage increases, and added:

"If you decide this is correct, we will continue our task; if not, then let others shoulder the responsibility."

His speech was loudly cheered by the entire chamber, except the Communists, who maintained a stubborn silence.

M. Ramadier said an agreement had been reached between the government and the CGT labour organisation against any wage increases for a four-month period. He pointed out that only two months had passed, and the government was once again faced by wage demands from the automobile and metallurgical unions of the entire Paris region.

WAGE FREEZING

"I know the situation brings hardship for many, but nevertheless, freezing of wages is indispensable. An increase of wages provokes increased prices."

The premier recalled that when he formed the government in January, he told workers they must accept a wage freeze because otherwise "we would open the doors to inflation and lead into disaster."

He said the problem was no longer "just a national problem but an international one." For 1947, he continued, France has asked US\$500,000,000 to US\$700,000,000 for the purchase of wheat and oats, but he added, "this will not cover half our requirements."

"We must remember each time we ask for credit that it means we subtract from our independence," he stated.

"The republic cannot stand up any longer under a policy and the parliamentary regime cannot remain standing by proving its weakness. The people must be told this truth loudly and clearly."

In addition to the strike of 32,000 workers at the Renault automobile plant, the country was faced with the possibility of a bank strike tomorrow.

The Bank Employees Union section of the CGT issued an appeal to adherents today not to show up for work tomorrow.

They have been demanding a five-day week for some months, but the government has not taken action.

SPECULATIONS

The deputies tonight were speculating whether it would be possible to govern the country with the Communists in opposition.

A big majority of non-Communist parliamentarians questioned expressed the fear that if such an attempt were made the Communists, who control the country's labour, might provoke a wave of general strikes and social disorders which could only end in chaos and revolution—coupled with the possible intervention of armed de Gaulle elements.

Most observers were inclined to the belief that the only possibilities for a future government were either an all-Socialist government or a new coalition in the image of the present one, headed by a Socialist.—United Press.

JUJUTSU IS JAPS' REPLY TO THE OCCUPATION

The 'Gentle Art' As Weapon Of Docile Defiance

That Japan will become an important influence in the Far East in a very short time from now because of "Jujutsu" is the opinion of Dr Peter Russo, Far Eastern Editor of the Melbourne Argus, who has just returned from a visit to General MacArthur's headquarters and other parts of Japan.

Dr Russo, a recognised authority on the Japanese (he lectured at the Imperial University Tokyo for some years before the war, and during the Pacific conflict was Australia's outstanding radio commentator in analysing the psychology of both the Jap militarists and civilians) told the Telegraph that when he attributed Japan's future role in the world to proficiency in jujutsu, he did not mean Japanese wrestling.

"The characters which form 'jujutsu' have more than merely physical implication," he said.

"Literally they mean 'the gentle art,' whereby one does not match strength, but wins by yielding strength—in other words, pliancy."

Tricky philosophy. This, said Dr Russo, explains the present Japanese docile obedience to every directive and form of control which springs from the SCAP headquarters. He said that the complete subservience of the Japanese is leaving the occupation authorities bewildered. They cannot understand the Japanese philosophy which runs like this:

"We are prepared to do everything you want us to do because you are undoubtedly right (stronger); our emperor has publicly shed his divinity and declared himself a human being; we have wholeheartedly adopted the constitution you drafted for us and become democratic; as you do not like Communism, neither do we; we have followed your instructions to hold our first democratic elections; we alone of all the nations in the world have constitutionally renounced war as an instrument of policy; no matter what the provocation or circumstance, say what else you require of us and we shall gladly do it. All we hope is that you will remember that your economic interests are identified with ours, and that someday, perhaps, it will be useful to you in other ways in this part of the world."

READY TO LEAVE
Dr Russo declared that to this sort of "resistance" there is no counter. Western ideas of behaviourism just cannot catch up with such subtle pliancy.

Dr Russo is convinced that the occupational authorities are prepared to "call it a day." There are several indications that the occupational forces will shortly be withdrawn. Those in control are leaning more and more to the view that Japan has learned its lesson and has given complete proof (Western style) of its intention to reform.

Dr Russo, who is as caustic as he is analytical, declared: "When commenting on the behaviour of the Japanese, it should be taken just as seriously as the cold Englishman who professes at the end of his letter that he is your 'most humble and obedient servant,' or the proud Spaniard who concludes with an earnest desire to kiss your hand."

Here are other impressions of the new Japan from the observing mind of Dr Russo:

JAPAN WITHOUT A HALO
Japan has lost her halo. When he arrived in Tokyo Bay no Japanese police launches went to welcome him; there were no quarantine officials to inquire what special diseases the passengers were taking into Japan; there was no decontamination process. Unless Japan had lost her halo, this was sacrilege!

The Japanese have maddened the Americans not only because of their docility, but because of their sentimental attachment for retaining original house numbers. When a Japanese moves from one house to another in the same district he likes to take the number of his former house with him. Thus it sometimes happens that house No. 14 may be next to house No. 73. This, says Dr Russo, clearly reveals the Americans who believe that two should follow one, and so on. It also accounts, he adds, for the stark realism which is now beginning to creep into the numbering of Japanese houses and streets.

There is one fashion change today that has shaken the very core of Japanese society. The unfurling Americans, says Dr Russo, have taken away the policeman's little sword, symbol of his authority and samurai background, and given him a pathetic little baton.

Dr Russo's principal impression is that Japan is recovering rapidly from the shock of defeat.

"People we passed," he said, "seemed cheerful enough according to their standards. Some were laughing and some were in the street were giggling as foolishly as ever. Above all, everybody was hard at work. Men and women were busy clearing streets, repairing buildings, erecting wooden houses, carrying tremendous loads on their backs, that frightened patience and stolidity no characteristic of the Japanese labourer."

RESTORATION OF
STATUE
The statue of Charles I, removed for safekeeping during the war, will be returned to its Whitehall pedestal on Monday, complete with a new sword and Order of the Garter to replace the originals, which were stolen by vandals in 1844.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

"The Gentle Art"

TAKEN side by side, the despatch from Peiping describing the Japanese industrial and economic resurrection, published in the Telegraph on Thursday, and today's interview with Dr Peter Russo which seeks to explain why Japan will revive to become an important influence in the Pacific, make instructive reading. The Peiping message declares that most Chinese take it for granted that the "industrious and patriotic Japanese will get there somehow." Dr Russo, after a two-months visit to Japan is of the opinion that the country will "get there" by conditioning its behaviour to the philosophy of "Jujutsu." His theory is novel, and to anybody not fully acquainted with the Japanese character, probably incredulous. Yet there are signs in plenty that facts and theory dovetail. Japan has three objectives, and if it requires application of "The Gentle Art" to achieve them, she will adapt herself accordingly. The three dominant aspirations of the Japanese are: economic recovery; withdrawal of the allied occupation forces; a generous peace treaty. She expects to realise all three by her present policy of complete acceptance of SCAP directives and by impressing the democracies with her apparent change of heart. Her powers of resiliency have been startlingly manifested over the past 18 months. Cities that were levelled by allied bombs are being quickly restored; she is busily preparing for a resumption of her pre-1937 tourist trade; she is becoming productive and finds herself in a position once again to trade in substantial measure with other countries; she can show that she has carried out to the letter SCAP's instructions to democratise the country. She is, in fact, like the backward schoolboy who by sheer application to his studies, has finished top of the class and confidently awaits presentation of his prize. There is no evidence that Japan is worried very much over reparations. If she has to surrender existing plant and machinery she is fairly confident that these will be replaced by new and more up to date equipment, and she has every reason to expect that the final peace treaty will make no heavier demands than her capacity to pay. By her practice of "The Gentle Art" Japan is building up an impressive amount of goodwill with the occupational authorities—goodwill on which she will assuredly capitalise when the right moment comes. What remains to be seen is whether she can politically sustain herself after allied control and influence have been removed.

Murderers Refused Right Of Appeal

London, May 2.
Application by Thomas John Ley and Lawrence John Smith to the Attorney General for a fiat to appeal to the House of Lords against the death sentence in the chalk pit murder has been refused.

Ley, a former Minister of Justice in New South Wales, and Smith, a joiner of East Dulwich, were sentenced to death at Old Bailey for the murder of John McManus, an ex-corporal of the VIII Army and a barman, whose body was found in a chalk pit at Fordingham, Surrey.

Both appeals were dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the date of execution fixed for next Thursday (May 8).

A friend of Ley's said that there can be no further appeal.

The Attorney General can grant his fiat for appeal to the House of Lords under the Criminal Appeal Act of 1907 if he thinks there is a point of law of sufficient interest to make a further appeal desirable.

Both Ley and Smith are in Pentonville Prison, London. The news will probably be conveyed to Ley by his solicitors when they receive official confirmation of it. Smith will be informed by official letter.

Ley is said to have a fortune of £50,000.

A representative of Ley's solicitors said today that a petition to the Home Secretary is being organised and "I understand that representations are also being made from Australia," he added.

Rangoon Bank Robbers Surrender

Rangoon, May 3.
Two men suspected of having held up the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation surrendered on Thursday after police, armed with Bren guns, surrounded the Rangoon apartment house which they had hidden.

The men, A. Vrsalovich 29, and N. de Souza 32, both Anglo-Burmese, were alleged to have confessed to the holdup and to have told the police that a plan to rob Lloyd's bank on Thursday had been frustrated because the bank was closed.

In Monday's robbery 12,000 rupees were stolen and Mr. C. Jones the bank's agent was shot in the thigh. The police stated that the men were traced through de Souza's wife who called at a tailor's shop to collect new suits ordered by the suspects.

A search of the apartment resulted in the finding of more than 2,000 rupees concealed in the mattress, police said.—Associated Press.

NOTHING LESS THAN \$500 BILL

Shanghai, May 3.
The Municipal government announced on Friday that the \$100 Chinese bills will be withdrawn from circulation following the issuance of \$10,000 notes.

This will leave the \$500 bill the smallest in circulation.

The \$500 bill at the official rate of exchange is worth four cents (a little less than two pence) in United States money.

The \$10,000 note is equivalent to 80 cents (four shillings) in United States money.—Associated Press.

New Arrivals!

PARKER "51"

Gold Top	\$ 62.00
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Stainless Steel Top	\$ 52.00
Set	\$ 90.00

EVERSHARP CA

Pen Only	\$ 45.00
Set	\$ 65.00

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LANE FIELD WHORE LLOYD NOLAN
Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK

TO-MORROW

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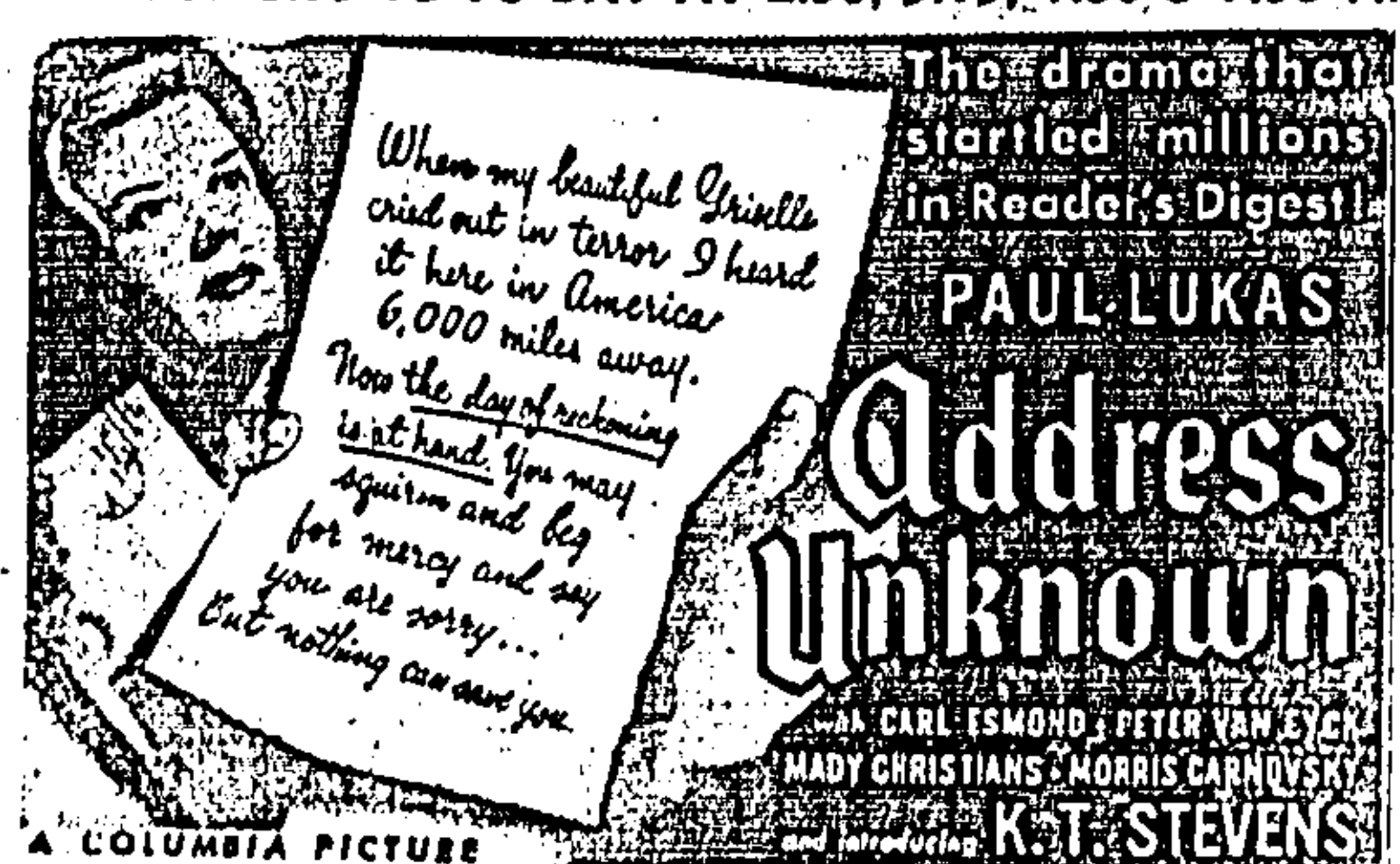


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ZACHARY SCOTT
JANIS PAIGE
WARNER'S
HER KIND OF MAN
Directed by FREDERICK DE CORDOVA

LEE THEATRE

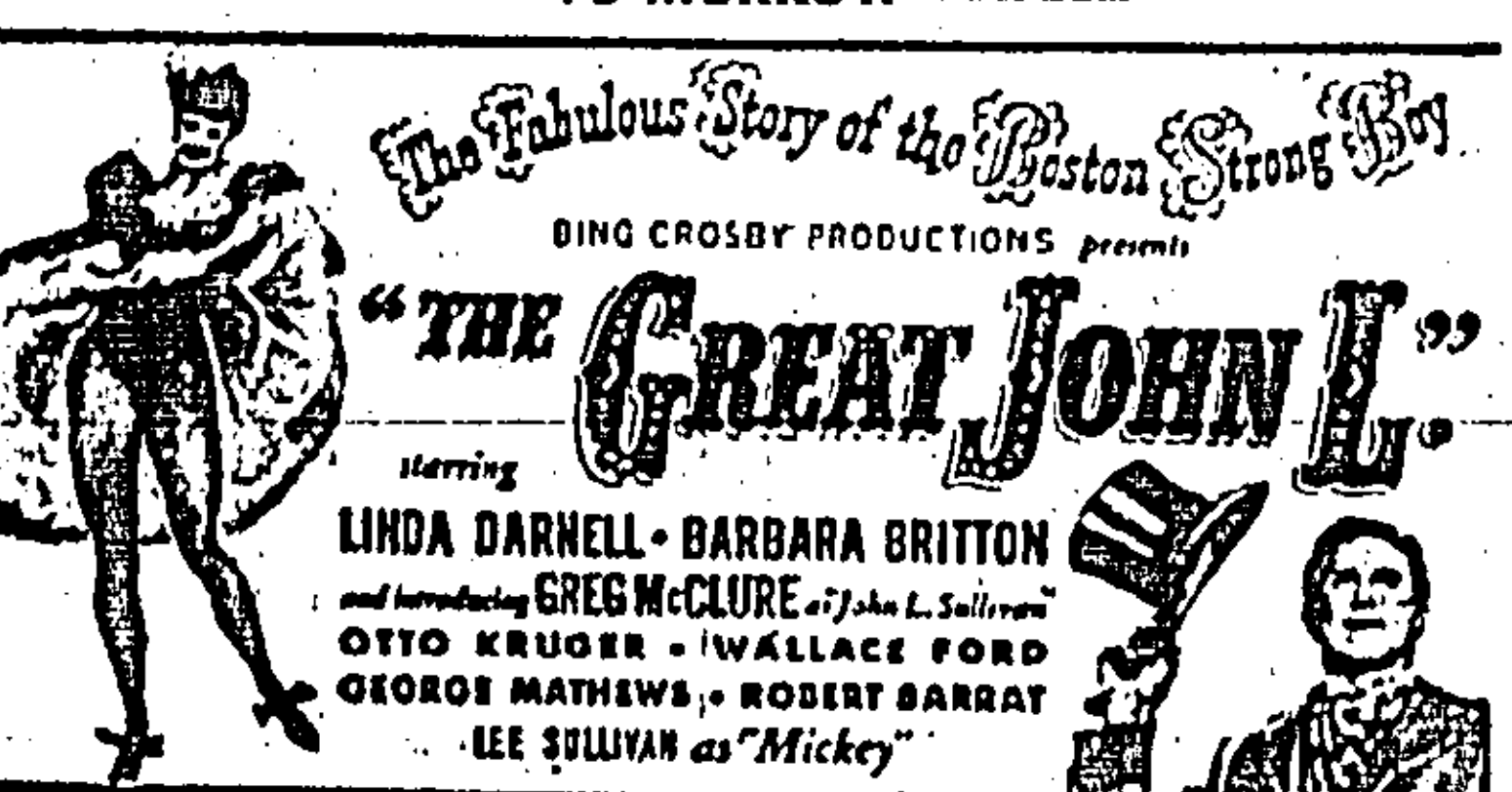
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it here in America
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Now the day of reckoning
is at hand. You may
acquire and big
for money and say
you are sorry...
but nothing can save you.

TO-MORROW



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LINDA DARNELL - BARBARA BRITTON
and introducing GREG McCURE of John L. Sullivan
OTTO KRUGER - WALLACE FORD
GEORGE MATHEWS - ROBERT BARRAT
LEE SULLIVAN as "Mickey"

ORIENTAL

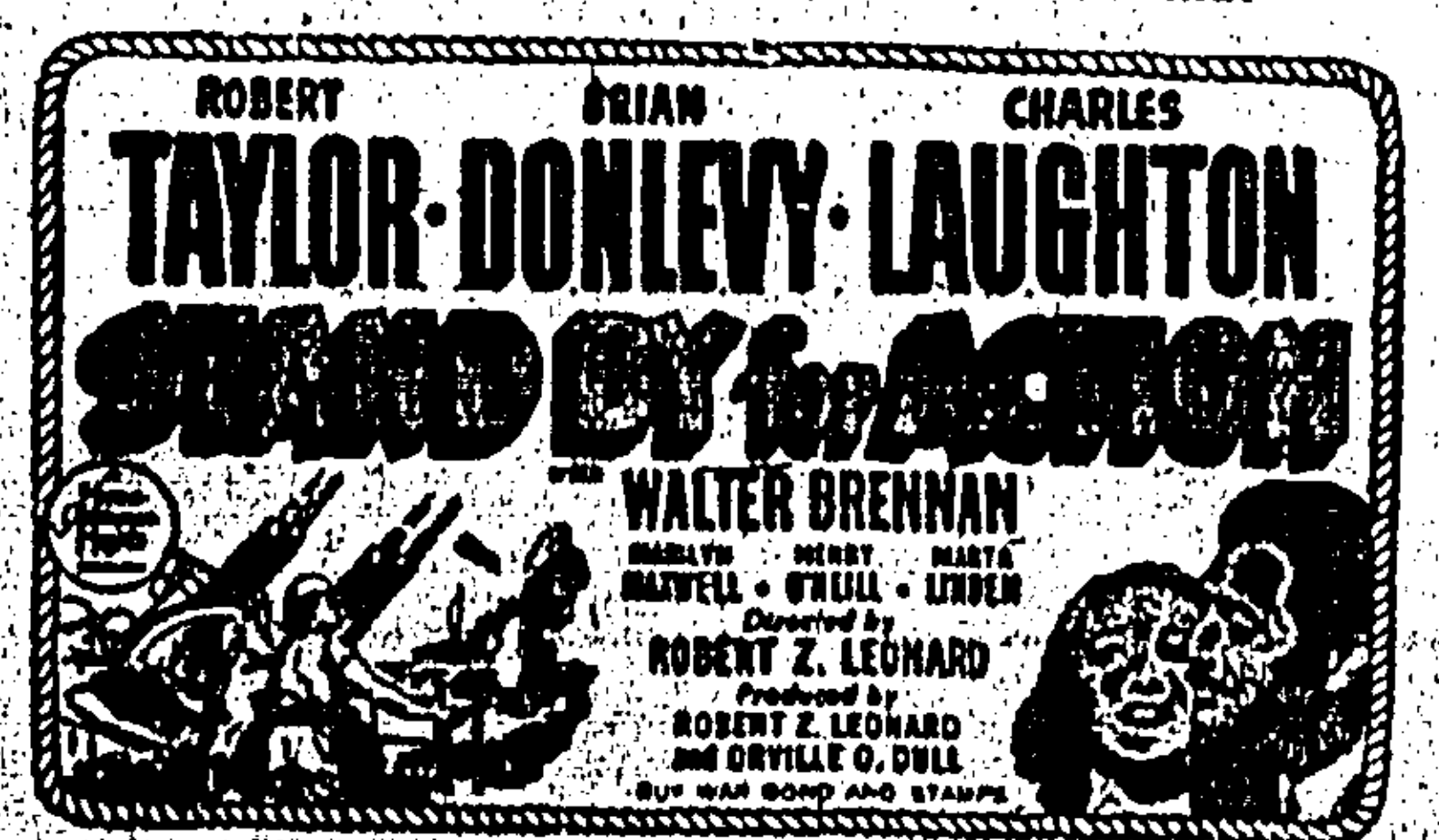
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CLAP YOUR HANDS! TAP YOUR TOES! HERE'S
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Produced by ROBERT Z. LEONARD
and ORVILLE C. DILL

Had 3 Days With Husband in 4 Years LINDA DARNELL SAYS MOVIE JOB UPSETS MARRIED LIFE

By . . . Patricia Clary

Linda Darnell explained that her marriage nearly went into a divorce court because, in four years, she and her husband spent just three days together. "In this business," she added, "the nights don't count. You're too tired to get acquainted."

The sultry, dark-haired actress blamed too much work for the break-up of the marriage to cameraman Peverell Marley and other Hollywood marriages.

"Hereafter," she said, "I'm going to take a few months off after every picture to be a proper wife. If that's the way I can make a go of my marriage, that's what I'm going to do."

Miss Darnell reported for work the day after her elopement with Marley in April, 1943. Since then, conflicts in their work had kept them apart except for three days.

"Nights don't count," she added. "I never get home from the studio before 8, and by the time I had dinner and a bath I have to go to sleep. After all, I have to get up at 4.30."

"When I wasn't working that way, Pev always was. The same thing has started all over, but this time, we're not going to let it break up our marriage."

"We got better acquainted the six months we were separated than we did the whole time we were married."

RECONCILED

They got to like each other so well that they decided they wanted to be together again. They reconciled, and swore they would go off for the honeymoon they never had as soon as Miss Darnell finished "Forever Amber" at 20th Century-Fox.

But "Amber" looked like it would shoot forever, and Marley started another picture. A week later, "Amber" finished. Marley was still working.

"That's the way it's always been," Miss Darnell sighed. "We were both putting in too dogged much hard work to be married."

Miss Darnell has a promise from 20th Century-Fox of three months to recover from Amber's boulder exercises. She's going to wait until Marley is free, then run off to their ranch house 15 miles from Taos, New Mexico.

"We bought the place because it's a normal, sensible world and will take us out of our Hollywood problems for at least part of each year," she said. "Pev and I think we can keep our marriage that way. I think a lot of Hollywood couples could, if they'd take a rest."—United Press.

ALONG CAME JONES—AND HOW!



GARY COOPER as a gun-and-girl-shy lover in the Western comedy, "Along Came Jones," coming to the Queen's Theatre. Loretta Young plays the feminine lead.

New Charlie Chaplin Film Released

By "Telegraph" Film Correspondent

MONSIEUR VERDOUX, Charlie Chaplin's first picture since "The Great Dictator" (and that was released something like ten years ago), had its world premiere on Broadway on April 10. It was panned by several well-known critics, but as a Chaplin film has come to be regarded as an event (aside—good business not to glut the market) it will probably draw the crowds.

If you were a newspaper reader about the period when the 'twenties slid round to the 'thirties, you will recall the story of the Frenchman who was arrested for murdering a number of women whom he either married or made love to. He had their bodies burned in a large furnace, and took all their money. Chaplin's film is built around the character of this gentleman-murderer.

People in Britain hogging their 2 oz. of bacon will be thrilled to learn that the £10,000 dinner which was to have greeted Rank, the film boss, in New York on May 8 has been called off.

How can anyone spend £10,000 on a meal?

This banquet had been organised by the American film boss, Eric Johnston. President Truman was to be there. Over a thousand guests had been invited. Food and wine (Mr Rank doesn't drink) were to be laid on regally. The publicity was to be stupendous, the extravagance unlimited.

Then somebody remembered that May 8 was President Truman's birthday and he would be dining with his family. Someone else remembered that hungry Britain might consider a dinner at £10 a head just a wee bit fattening.

So they called the whole thing off.

Here's a little news of how British films are going in America. In just over a year, "Henry V" has taken in £2,530,000 in 60 key cities. Another little theatre springs up in London. The Kilburn Palace, built 135 years ago, once a town hall, then a cinema, is to be turned into a theatre club. Over the stage is the coat of arms of Edward VII, and in this theatre Lily Langtry once starred; a great theatrical name in Edwardian days.

Rita Hayworth is at present on tour in Europe—without her husband, Orson Welles. She will run around the Continent for a couple of months, and take in London last.

"UNDRESSED" STAR

Rita Hayworth's new film is likely to earn her the title of the best "undressed" star in the movies.

As the glamorous "Gilda," in the Columbia picture of the same name which is coming to the King's Theatre, Rita wears four revealing negligees, three diaphanous night-gowns and six evening gowns, all of the off-the-shoulder type.

Her wardrobe in the film was designed by Jean Louis, formerly associated with Hattie Carnegie.

Cinema Guide

NOW SHOWING

QUEEN'S—Tarzan's Desert Mystery.
KING'S—A Matter of Life and Death.
ALHAMBRA—Blues in the Night.
CENTRAL—Blues in the Night.
NEXT CHANGE
QUEEN'S—Along Came Jones.
KING'S—Gilda.
ALHAMBRA—Her Kind of Man.
CENTRAL—Her Kind of Man.

'THE BARON' TAKES OVER FILMS WORTH £500,000



MR JOSEF SOMLO (pronounce it "Shomlo") is the new chief, in Rank's top-producing company. Two Cities Films. He got E. Dol Guldice's job—was Dol Guldice's right-hand man until his leader resigned recently.

For 30 of his 61 years, suave, dignified Josef Somlo has been in films. So distinguished is this "back-room boy" of British pictures (few people know him outside Wardour-street) that Americans call him "the Baron." "Action for Slander," "Storm in a Teacup," "South Riding," and "Dark Journey"—the Baron was responsible for them, with director Victor Saville.

Hungarian-born, naturalised Briton in 1943, he began film-making with U.F.A. in Vienna.

Before the war he made Continental films for £20,000. Now his films will cost up to £500,000.

"Don't Sing," Singing Star Tells Novices

"To become a singer, don't sing!" Contradictory or not, that's Jeannette MacDonald's advice to would-be singers.

"By not singing," she qualifies, "I mean that no small child should be given singing lessons. My parents made that mistake with me. Consequently, I spent two years keeping very quiet. Singing in early childhood enlarges the muscles of the throat and obstructs the flow of breath. Childhood is the time for piano and elocution lessons, language studies, and dancing."

Here's Jeannette's answer to those who wish to follow in her footsteps—

Know a little of everything, including at least one language other than your native tongue.

Stay feminine.

Don't be afraid to mix marriage and a career—once that career has a good chance.

Health is another important "must" on the singer's list. This means outdoor exercise, sensible, nourishing food and plenty of sleep. Fun—No advice to a girl who wishes to sing would be complete unless I urged fun. Seriously, there's no Royal Road to Song, but there's plenty of room for laughs along with the bumps. A singer must be happy to sound happy. Work is necessary, but overwork is fatal.

Movie Bares Atom Bomb Spy Ring

In keeping with the motion picture industry's time honoured mission to inform as well as to entertain, Twentieth Century-Fox has announced that plans are being shaped to reveal on film the story behind the efforts of foreign agents to steal secrets of America's atom bomb and other subversive activities.

To be called "The Iron Curtain," the film will be based on the startling disclosures of the Royal Canadian investigating committee and on testimony given by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, before the House Committee of Un-American Activities.

"The Iron Curtain" producers will employ the on-the-spot technique of recent fact-story productions so that the picture will be made in actual locales in Canada and United States, in which the atom bomb spy ring carried out its subversive efforts.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MIGHTY IN SPECTACLE! THRILLINGLY DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING YOU'VE EVER SEEN!

J. ARTHUR RANK presents:

"A MATTER OF LIFE & DEATH"

IN NEW CHROMATIC TECHNICOLOR

STARRING:

DAVID NIVEN ROGER LIVESEY
KIM HUNTER RAYMOND MASSEY

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"LONDON TOWN" IN TECHNICOLOR

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Distribution by EAGLE-LION—At Reduced Prices

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MIGHTIEST OF ALL TARZAN THRILLERS!

BEAUTY CONDEMNED TO THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE!



JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • KELLY • SHEFFIELD
Produced by SOL LESSER • Directed by WILLIAM THIER

TO-MORROW AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY **DEVOTION** AT REDUCED PRICES!
IDA LUPINO-PAUL HENREID
DE HAVILLAND-GREENSTREET
WARNER HIT
NANCY COLEMAN-ARTHUR KENNEDY

TOO MUCH LEG UPSETS LONDON POLICEMEN

Police officers were in the audience at the revue "Don't Blush, Girls" at Worcester Theatre Royal, it was stated at Worcester when three men and a woman were summoned for presenting part of a scene before it had been allowed by the Lord Chamberlain.

Don Ross, revue and circus proprietor, was fined £20, with £80 costs.

Victor Colley, touring manager; Joseph Veltman, artist, of Leyton-road, Blackpool; and Phyllis Pleydell were each fined £3.

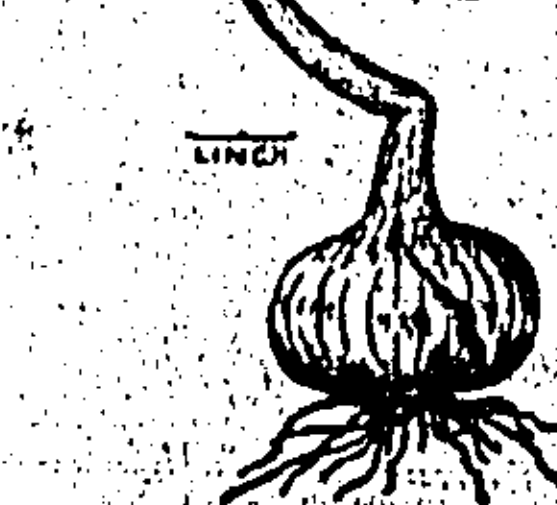
Inspector Parsons said a joke was made which was not in the authorised script, and at one joint in the sketch Phyllis Pleydell "displayed a large portion of her thighs."

Ross told the magistrates that the revue had been running for eight years. The joke complained of, he said, was one he had heard in a London West End theatre and on the radio.

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by Dr. G. A. C. Herklotz

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WOMANSENSE FULL-PAGE FEATURE

Grace and expression

By PRUNELLA STACK

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton,
Director of the Women's League
of Health and Beauty)

THE ideal to aim at for true health is that mind and body should be harmoniously inter-related—each an efficient partner for the other, neither dominating the personality to too great an extent. The balance of mind and body is difficult to achieve under modern civilised conditions, when the training of the brain takes pride of place from an early age, and the training of the body is likely to lag behind.

To train either the brain or the body merely for its own sake and to the exclusion of all else can never be satisfactory. Human beings are threefold—composed of mind, body and spirit—and none of these three ingredients of the human personality can be put into a water-tight compartment and trained satisfactorily alone.

HERITAGE OF BEAUTY

THE civilisation which most nearly approximated to a harmonious development of mind, body and spirit was that of the ancient Greeks, and as proof of the value of their training they have left us a heritage of beauty which remains a constant inspiration. The cornerstone of their philosophy was balance. To achieve a balanced development of body and mind was held to be the ideal.

How far short of this ideal do we fall in modern times? And yet, even though modern conditions of life militate against it, each of us can develop towards this ideal. If we are determined to do so, and if we resolve to train the body so that it can become the efficient and successful partner of the directing mind. So often it is the body which fails in life's tests, and which proves itself to be lazy or self-indulgent or delicate or self-conscious. Only by conscious daily training can such defects be overcome. But the effort entailed—and it is at first undoubtedly an effort—is well worth the result when finally the mind can act harmoniously with the trained body and the whole personality thus become balanced and co-ordinated.

What are the necessary standards for the well-trained body? I should say three—health, grace and expression.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF RHYTHM

I have previously emphasised the necessity to develop a "health sense" from early childhood, so that the body becomes its own best doctor and automatically rejects anything which is going to be detrimental to its health and proper development. Such a health sense can be a very real protection and guide throughout life.

But, for a woman, this is not enough. Health must find its ultimate expression in grace and beauty; and so for the ideal development of a woman's physique grace is also an integral part. This can be achieved by daily practice of good posture, and by the gradual co-ordination of movements and consciousness of rhythm which develop when exercises to music are regularly practised.

To become aware of the functioning of the different parts of the body, to train each efficiently, and then to co-ordinate them into a harmonious whole is to lay the foundations of grace.

Finally, expression. That the body should be an efficient medium for the expression of personality is surely the test of any successful system of physical training. Hands, face, voice, gestures, walk—all these usual channels of expression are deeply indicative of personality and their action can be tense, jerky and out of tune with the rhythm of life, or well co-ordinated and balanced, just as we choose to make them.

It is never too late to start to train the body, along the lines of health, grace and expression, and a great reward in increased vitality, awareness and happiness awaits those who take the task seriously. Each will have his or her own different means—whether it be games, sports, attending exercise classes, walking in the country, cycling, swimming, or a host of other activities.

Here, for women who are exercise-minded, is an invigorating exercise to practise every day.

Cross Hip-Swing:—Standing, swing the left leg forward and the arms diagonally back. Now reverse the movement, swinging the leg back and the arms forward. If it is difficult to balance at first, try the leg swing and the arm swing separately before co-ordinating them, and allow the tip of the toe to rest on the floor at the back on the backward swing.

Robb sums up the London dress shows

After a week at the London dress shows, Robb sums up the main trends as follows:

1 Dinner dresses show mostly round length and beautifully draped. Many pencil slim, little waisted, with bustle draped, most spectacular model shown had magnificent gold tissue skirt. Black sweater top, embroidered with copper sequins.

2 Afternoon frocks show tight, long-waisted bodices, new odd-length skirts. Many have softened shoulder line, full umbrella sleeves.

3 Day frocks feature new type cross-over bodice buttoning at side seams, enormous bustle bows placed below hip-line.

4 Odd jackets return, many in new French brocade, ottoman silk.

5 Hats all off face. Biggest news—the revival of the "pillbox" worn at a backward tilt.



Bust and Bustle trick...

representative of the new line shown throughout the collection. The black tulle dress, accentuated by the tips of a bow on the skirt. The material is looped at the back to form a bustle back in tune to the hem.

Children's clothes must stand up to laundering and mothers will be glad to know that pre-shrunk collars and rubber buttons will be used for spring clothes.

The buttons are very new—made in all shades, fast-coloured, and mangle-proof!

Another example of practical clothes design is the red-and-white cotton dress for the six-year-old gathered at neck and waistline, which pulls out as flat as a pancake for easy ironing.

Besides pure silk and lawn, the first utility Irish linen will be in the shops soon. Virginia has sketched a pale blue frock, frilled red and white, which is sized from four to 10 years.

Bustier suits are also being made in Irish linen. Matching sets of dress, bag and jacket in prints and plain material will be available for the 10-year-old and upwards.

Fair Isle woollies have been a juvenile winter favourite, and for spring there will be twin-sets, sweater and cardigan, of a similar pattern, for the three to four-year-olds. Hand-knitted in white, they are worked in bright reds, greens and blues.

Small boys can choose between a light-weight wool spring coat in grey and white dog-tooth check, or a really new and good outfit—the dungaree suit. Instead of the usual set of leggings, coat and hat, there is a utility three-piece set in green wool frieze: a beret, a velvet-collared, double-breasted coat with a half-belt at the back, and a pair of full-length dungarees or bib and braces which button at the sides. These dungarees are ideal for play, and can be worn without the beret and coat.

And if spring is one long shower, there will be pretty hooded raincoats in oiled nylon for toddlers—natural spotted in colours, or colours flowered in white.

Next mix 2 level tablespoons dried egg, 2 oz. sugar, and add 2 tablespoons lukewarm water and some lemon essence.

Beat this mixture for five-seven minutes until it is fluffy and light. Then beat in another 2 tablespoons water, add the flour mixture, and beat strongly for another minute.

Pour into a well-greased tin. See that the mixture is no more than 1/2 inch deep.

Bake in upper shelf in a medium oven (Regulo 6) for about 6 minutes. Remove and turn on to sugared greaseproof paper.

Spread thinly with jam. Roll up at once, using the paper to do this rather than your hands.

Leave the paper round the roll, twisting the ends to close it in, until the roll is thoroughly cool and firm.

Don't have it done on the same day—it's apt to look hard. Put some brilliantine on it to give it a shine and a well-brushed look.

And don't have a new hair-style for the photograph. You may not like it, and, in any case, with a new hair-style you're not the person your friends know.

EXPRESSION

You're not advertising anyone's tooth paste so avoid a too-broad smile. It's apt to pull when you've looked at it a number of times.

A half-smile is better, but practise this in front of a mirror before-hand in case it looks like a smirk.

If it does, avoid smiling altogether, no matter how often the photographer says: "Smile, please."

To avoid a fixed stare, close your eyes just before the photograph is taken. Ask the operator to say "Ready a second" before he clicks the shutter and then open them.

Lick your lips just beforehand, too, to give them a shine.

Unless your hands are really nice, don't let them appear in the photograph. And don't fall into the trap that caught out a friend of ours. She had her photograph taken holding the studio cat, and it turned out looking all squashed and very little else.

Today Patricia Lennard's fashion news is for the MINIATURE MISS

WITH the Spring fashion limelight full on new season's trends for women, I have taken a look at what manufacturers are planning for children.

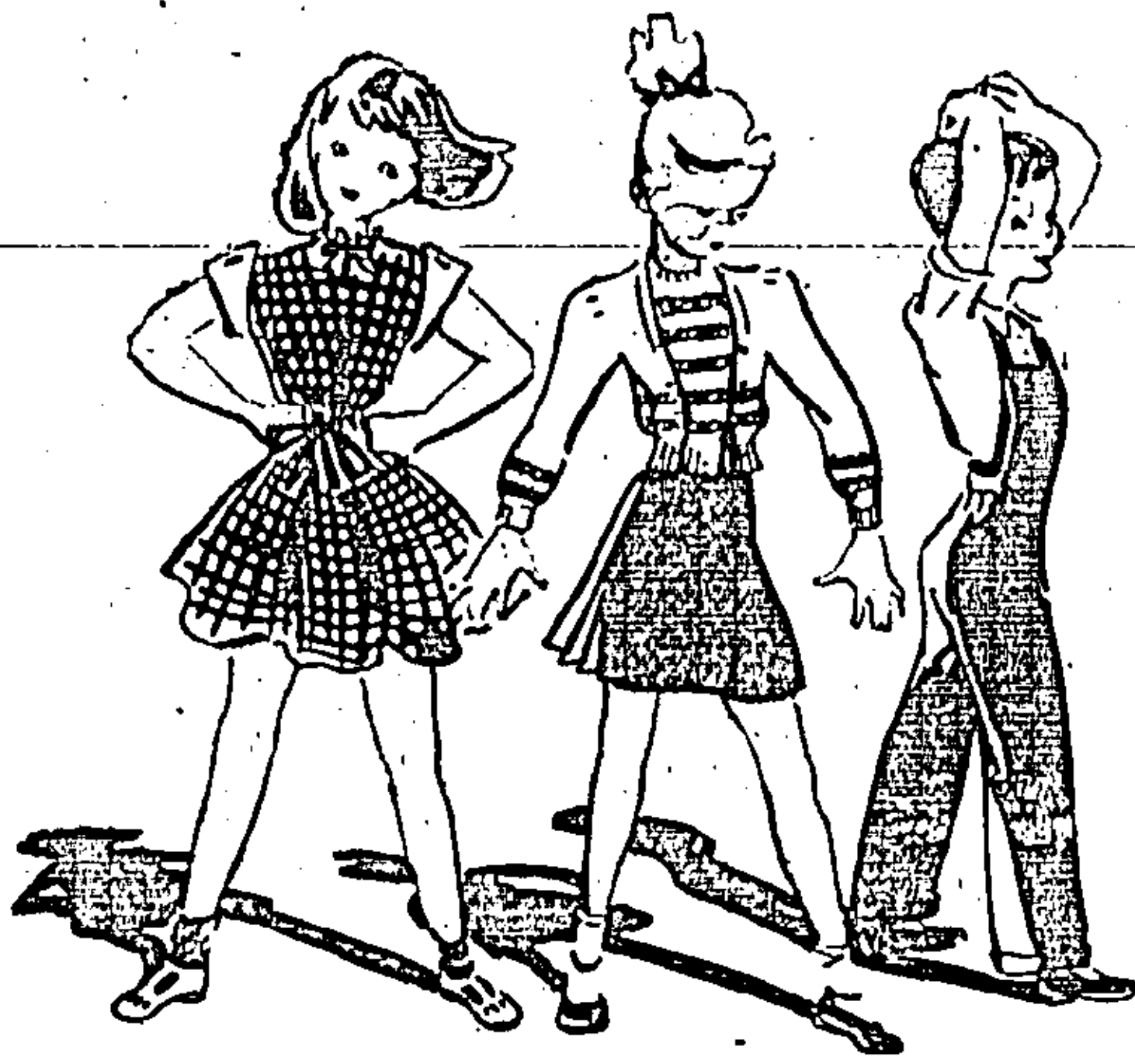
At one period just before the war an American influence, deriving from the Shirley Temple cult, began to show in our juvenile wear—not always with pleasing effect.

If our smocked shantungs and tailored little tweed coats were too simple, the frilled and aproned, and overloaded styles lifted from U.S. film fashions were far too "cute."

Now an attractive medium is achieved, and new spring clothes for the miniature miss are a wise blend of quality and charm.

Manufacturers say the child of three to seven is very colour-conscious and invariably can be left to choose the clothes that suit her.

Promised are pure silk and lawn frock for the first time since the war, with the yokes smocked in original pastel designs—either the alphabet or the child's name, or a row of ducks, or formal flower pots and flowers.



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Helena Rubinstein

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Pool Winner Must Stay In Pits

Mr. John Thomas Davies, 34, miner, of Manor-road, Harlington, Yorkshire, who has won £45,072 in a football pool, must stay in the pits. Mr. Davies said that he was re-

concluded to carrying on till regulations are altered.

The Essential Work Order forbidding a miner to quit his job has been lifted, but although miners can now leave one pit for another, those between 16 and 50 must not leave the industry.

TOO OFTEN SHE WAITS TOO LONG

By PAUL HOLT

SHE has a peaked face and sheeny hair cascading down her right cheek. When she moves a golden charm bracelet jangles like a fire alarm. Her voice is as carefully modulated as a headmistress's on speech day. And her eyes are wary. But so wary.

She is a theatre star's understudy and her condition is neither natural nor happy. For all her polite bravado she lacks to a miserable degree the two virtues of young womanhood—the chance to be carefree and the steady application of admiring eyes.

For she is neither seen nor heard upon the stage, nor is she free to go out to play. She is a prisoner of the wings—of the play but not in the play, on the salary list but not of the company. Poor thwarted child!

Always she dreams of one thing—that her lady will catch the measles or fall downstairs or run away with her agent—so that she may take the boards and play the part as it should be played.

When that happens, she knows, a new West End star will be born overnight, just like in the movies. But it never happens. It never happens to her.

FROM the day a new play is cast a curious kind of armed friendship develops between the star and her understudy. They take morning coffee together, she goes to help her lady choose a hat.

This is in private, when there is nobody there to see. If the star is a nice star she may even go so far, so very far, as to indicate to her understudy that when they are alone she may call her by her first name.

From the star there glows the benevolence of a rich old widow to her trusted companion. This is the understudy's reward for her early stages, resists and resists. For she knows that the next step will be filling hotwater bottles and fetching knitting.

IMAGINE the terrible situation of the star who wakes one morning in a little-girl mood, wishing to go for long walks in the rain, climb trees, hear birdsong. Just let the understudy give her one look, one tiny look which says, "Why, you gin-tipping old gossip, be your age," and the war is open, the massacre revolting.

The wise understudy agrees to go with her lady, out into the country... climbing trees in her one tweed suit, hating the damp and the cruel bark on her stockings, hating her new small varnish cracks like thunder, feeling showers of little things tangle her new washed hair. And there is her lady, one branch higher, trilling "Open the door, Richard" in her special little-girl voice.

Oh, why doesn't she fall? Oh, dear heaven, don't let her fall! They'll say I'm a fool, they'll say I did I ever run away from home to go on the stage, when daddy said that nice job at the office all waiting for me? Oh, I wish I was dead!

But that night, in the wings or standing at the back of the stalls, she is there again, watching her lady make her entrances, watching her muff that bit of business, up-stage her partner, miss that laugh.

YOU can hear, if you listen very closely, a hundred whispering voices every night in the West End, voices of understudies saying: "Oh, I know there's a laugh on that line. Oh, why doesn't she do it my way?" But the star doesn't know her way, for it would be the gravest breach of theatre etiquette for an understudy by word or deed, to suggest to her lady how she should play her role. Instant ostracism would result.

The stage is the most hidebound, snobbish, class-conscious society known to man, far worse than the wardrobe, far worse than a bishop's tea party or a Bath bunfest.

TOURING is the test of it. See now the stars play gin-rummy together, travelling first class, while the supporting players, dressers, assistant stage managers, and the like travel third. And the understudy travels in the guard's van.

The star may send for her understudy. My dear, you must be dying out there, child. Here, have this kip of coffee! And the child warms up and beelines to chat, staying for perhaps half an hour in the drowsy comfort of a first-class compartment. Then she is dismissed, creeps back along the corridor where stand the nice people, small part players, observing her come from the star's compartment—What d'you think you're doing here? Slumming?—they say. And she mustn't burst into tears.

And always this ache, this ache without ending. Will I get a chance tonight? One chance would be enough. It is understood in the theatre that if a star has been delayed on her way sufficiently for the stage manager to tell the understudy to make up and dress for her first entrance, then the understudy goes on and the star spends the evening in her dressing room.

But you should see a star, as I have seen, come sweeping by with 20 seconds to go for her entrance, going on regardless. And you should see the face of her understudy, a little cold ball of hatred.

Ah, well, they'll all be stars themselves one day. Or mothers of fine, healthy children.

ROUND THE EMPIRE with Pateman



(Answer to Puzzle on Page 16)

The wonderful world of tomorrow Raincoats at price of a sandwich: Cigarettes impervious to wet Marvels from the new synthetic rubber

by ANDRE LABARTHE

Special scientific correspondent at the Bikini tests, who has been in the United States and Canada studying new inventions.

I WENT from Washington to Detroit. At Detroit I took the Greyhound Line coach for Port Huron. At Port Huron I took the bus to Sarnia, Ontario, and at Sarnia I stopped on the bank of the Saint Clair River before the body of a fleshless, boneless giant who seemed to have lost everything but his viscera.

"This is the Polymer," said the conductor. I got out. Stretching right away to the horizon I could see nothing but motionless, noiseless, smokeless objects, like artificial intestines and livers, new-painted with aluminium, joined together by red, blue, green, yellow, and striped arteries and veins.

It was like an anatomical diagram, with a strange liquid flowing through from pans to boilers, from cauldrons to retorts.

Sucked out crude oil

At one end of the works a pipeline coming from Oklahoma sucked crude oil out of the bowels of the earth 1,000 miles away.

At the other end the works poured out the juice it had made—artificial rubber.

Two hundred and fifty workers run the five works, as big as a town. It's chemistry on the skyscraper scale.

I should have liked to have met a workman alongside the pipes, to have asked him: "How's it going?" I didn't meet a soul except here and there, a guard, armed with a revolver.

Making rubber the natural way needs man-power—poor devils sweating away barefoot under a tropical sun. The Polymer plant alone does the work of thousands of such slaves of rubber.

But it doesn't only do the work of the rubber-tappers. It also does the work of the rubber trees.

As it was known since the time of Bouchardat that rubber is a product of the polymerisation of isoprene (and that isoprene is made of five carbon atoms and eight hydrogen atoms arranged in a ring), chemists decided to copy nature and make synthetic isoprene and then polymerise it.

They took petroleum, "cracked" it, and took the butylene out of it. That is the first miracle.

Butylene has to be dehydrogenated; two atoms of hydrogen must be torn off it.

Experiment with fleas

Imagine a shed containing a hundred thousand million fleas. They give you a blacksmith's hammer and a pair of tongs and say: "Break the right hind leg off each flea and graft the stump on to its front left leg." Each flea is a molecule.

To tear off each butylene from the two feet in which it holds its hydrogen atoms, you need pipes, tubes, boilers and a knowledge of its reactions so that you can make it perform the labour of laming itself.

That is the second miracle.

At the end of the giant's kitchen, a colourless and volatile gas comes out of a pipe. It is now butadiene and it already smells of rubber.

It is this which will very soon contribute three-quarters of their material to the tyres of fighter pilots which touch the ground at 100 miles an hour.

The remaining quarter is styrene, a liquid obtained from either coal or petroleum.

Two different plants are sometimes needed to perform this operation. But the Polymer plant does it all.

Styrene and butadiene are mixed in large tanks containing soapy water and a few minor "chemical condiments."

Stirred for sixteen hours

The mixture is stirred for 16 hours with huge mechanical stirrers to encourage the styrene and butadiene to link up—that is to say, to polymerise—and to form the long chains that are called "buna," synthetic rubber.

That is the third miracle.

The big stirring tank is called a polymixer. It secretes latex.

The latex is coagulated in a saline solution containing also sulphuric acid and an anti-oxidising preparation.

It journeys along on a rolling belt which carries it through rollers which press out the moisture and then on to drying rollers which take it finally towards the factory exit.

In two years artificial rubber will be produced more cheaply than natural rubber. Perhaps 20 percent cheaper.

Arising out of this research, they are now making new and amazing products called "Silicones." These are made by replacing carbon atoms (either all of them or only some of them) by long-chain synthetic resins and synthetic rubbers, by silicon atoms. And that's another miracle.

Thrown into boiling water

Silicones resist heat and repel water.

In 1944, the chief publicity man of the General Electric Company opened a packet of cigarettes in front of a party of journalists and threw them into boiling water.

Then he asked the journalists to smoke them. The cigarettes, made impermeable to steam by silicones, were not even wet.

The American Army distributed a cigarette which will light in rain. Paper can be made impermeable. Bags and raincoats will be sold for the price of a sandwich to people surprised by summer showers.

Clothes treated in this way can be washed or dry cleaned without losing their "nature."

The wings and other parts of airplanes, and the insulators of aerials, are treated with silicone.

The great main roads of the future will probably be "all plastic."

They will belong entirely to the motor vehicle. Horse transport will be non-existent on them, bicycles a rarity, footpaths and sidepaths abolished.

At certain points the main motor roads will broaden out to serve as landing grounds for planes.

At places small lateral roads will join the main motor roads for those who wish to abandon the super-speeds for the crooked ways in search of villages mellowed by time.

Super Roads With Curves

THE super-speed roads will be designed with great curves suitably banked for the maintenance of speed.

Streamlined double-decker buses and cars will move forward in several lines.

There will be no overtaking. Every line of traffic will have uniform speed.

The life of these roads will be like a conveyor belt.

Some years from now our car radio set will, perhaps, have two receiving systems.

One will allow us to listen to the Ninth Symphony or the report of the first atomic-motored Transatlantic plane's non-stop flight round the world.

The other will receive the instructions of the traffic policeman patrolling the road.

He will give his instructions by radio, warning against an accident on a slope, announcing a dangerous bend or a road rendered slippery by a light frost.

Traffic police in helicopters

Other policemen will patrol in their helicopters at treetop level, directing bottle-neck traffic and checking against their speed diagram the processions of cars which, with absolute safety, will touch 100 miles an hour.

Broadcasts from ground and air to cars will replace traffic signals and traffic signs.

Near the approach to a circulation, a road-fork or a repair and refreshment centre, the voice of the traffic controller will be heard announcing where they are.

The controller will, indeed, probably be a talking film, repeating its refrain as it passes like an endless belt in front of a photo-electric cell connected with an aerial.

Cars and lorries will be equipped with radar. Fog will have been conquered. Map reading will be simplified.

One will only need to switch one's set on to the wavelength of the town one is making for to be guided there just as an airplane is guided to its landing-ground.

Next Week IS MASS PRODUCTION A MENACE

THOSE SOVIET BRIDES

A Russian's explanation

by

ZINOVY N. PREEV

The well-known Anglo-Russian journalist

ONE may be sure that millions of the ordinary people of Russia would sympathise with those 16 Soviet brides, condemned by order of the Supreme Soviet—to lifelong separation from their British husbands, had they been allowed to know anything about it.

But, of course, the silliness of Soviet propaganda are as deliberate and purposeful as its outbursts of activity.

What is behind all the commotion about a few girls who were according to the Supreme Soviet—foolish enough to fall in love with and marry a number of equally romantic Britons?

STALIN SAYS

'I am powerless'

The mystery seems all the deeper when we have the great Stalin himself assuring Mr. Bevin that he is powerless to do anything to reunite them.

Though Soviet politics are unpredictable, I would hazard a prophecy that we shall soon see these anxious couples reunited—again by order of the Supreme Soviet, or rather by the grace of its President.

For I am sure it is all part of a game of high Soviet politics, internal and foreign. And I think this is how it is being played.

There is, first, what I may describe as "fielding"—the ball being in play outside the actual "wicket," i.e., abroad, and not at home in the U.S.S.R. itself.

Those 14 strong, silent men in the Kremlin who constitute the Politbureau and the real Government of Russia have grown tired of being considered a bunch of dictators.

They want the world to look on them as a democratic Government—an "advanced" kind of democracy, if you like, but a democracy all the same.

SUPREME SOVIET

'Democratic' dress-up

As part of this new "democratic" build-up efforts are being made to dress the Supreme Soviet to look something like a democratic parliament.

Ever since the establishment of this cumbersome, thousand-strong body its functions have been decorative rather than legislative.

The members would meet for a few days in 80 many months, acclaim Stalin, cheer the few Soviet Ministers who honour the Chamber by their appearance, and perfunctorily endorse all Government decrees and administrative measures that had been promulgated in the long intervals between the meetings.

The idea of this assembly, composed entirely of faithful followers of the ruling power, precluding Marshal Stalin from doing the handsome thing in the matter of 15 brides, would be highly diverting if we could accept it.

But outside official Russia who does?

Here was a heaven-sent opportunity for giving the Supreme Soviet something to do—something picturesque and world news—without giving it any real power, which the Politbureau has no intention of doing.

The world's limelight has been turned on the brides. A dramatic appeal has been made to the President.

At the right moment, when all the world is in a bother about the crisis, I do not doubt that the brides will be given their exit visas. The world will heave a sigh of relief.

The host of Soviet sympathisers in all countries will loudly applaud the

warm humanity of the "Soviet Parliament"—and the dictators will be able to point to Russia's democratic system under which even Stalin can be overruled.

Now we come to the "bowling and batting" department of the game—the internal political play.

If you follow closely the trend of Soviet propaganda in films, on the radio and in the Press, you cannot fail to be impressed by the sense of frustration now being displayed by the Soviet leaders on the progress they have made towards the conversion of the Russian people to Communism.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Lukewarm Communists

To be sure, the Communist Party is firmly in the saddle. There is no active opposition to it.

But it knows that the majority of the Russian people are only a very poor sort of Communist. If indeed most of them are Communist at all.

They are obstinately, if only passively, Marx-resisting.

They are weary of the endless succession of five-year plans.

They are sighing for some of the elementary comforts of life—a modicum of "living space," decent clothes and footwear, bright films, instead of the eternal propaganda reels dished out to them as masterpieces of screen art.

They want to know more about how people live abroad. They have a suspicion that Britons, Americans, Frenchmen, Turks, Greeks and all the rest of us lead a rather freer and less robot-like life than they do.

And, in their heart of hearts, a good many of them are casting envious eyes Westward.

It is enough to talk some of the ordinary Soviet soldiers, sailors and typists who are allowed to stray abroad, on the staffs of official missions—no other Russians are allowed to go abroad—to realise that there is a high proportion of Soviet citizens who would gladly exchange life in what is held out to them as the ideal State for life in a capitalist country, even if capitalist countries are not quite at their best just now.

NO ESCAPE

Many girls try it

The men in the Kremlin are not unwise. They realise that it would never do to allow the tendency to grow.

Hence the Iron Curtain. Hence no visas.

Poor ordinary men cannot even dream of escape from Russia. But until recently women had the privilege of changing their nationality by marriage to foreigners, and could therefore leave the country.

Every foreign sailor whose ship put in at a Russian port has at one time or another come across Russian girls who would sell their soul for the privilege of becoming a Mrs or Madame.

To give the Soviet Government its due, it could not morally tolerate a traffic in foreign husbands-for-sale, let alone the other considerations—of internal politics.

Somebody had to be "made an example" of these innocent lovers turned private detectives.

Humble private destinies became the playing of imperious forces.

Having made full use of these hapless victims of fate—and Soviet policy is a good example, the men of the Kremlin will, no doubt, when ready, duly authorise the Supreme Soviet to send the brides back to their husbands.

They will kill two birds with one stone; making a grand gesture that should delight all their fellow-passengers abroad and vindicting the reality of the Soviet "Parliament."

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

WHEN I was a boy, and a finer, handsomer, more upright, cleverer, stronger, braver boy never lived, there was a mathematical question: which will fall to the ground from a high window more quickly, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers?—or something of that sort.

And it led a companion of mine to take a practical test by dropping an elephant and a heap of cheese from the roof of the Science Schools.

Now I see footballers are claiming that the bounce of a ball depends on the pressure to which it is pumped. Which reminds me of the man who dressed himself in a suit of special rubber, and jumped from the roof of the Crystal Palace. He bounced so high they had to shoot him down to prevent him from starving to death.

Potato versus Poteto

Mr. Snapdriver: I shall endeavour to prove that, by a campaign swearing the defendant attempted to make the plaintiff a laughingstock, merely on account of his name.

Cocklecarrot: It is a matter of opinion whether Poteto is any more ridiculous than Potato, as a name.

Mr. Gooseboote: Try asking for a potato in a restaurant, m'lud.

Mr. Snapdriver: Poteto is not a food. Fried potatoes would be meaningless to a waiter.

Mr. Gooseboote: He would think it was an order for fried potatoes.

Cocklecarrot: Not if you said Mr. Fried Poteto.

Mr. Snapdriver: I submit m'lud, that nobody asks for a fried potato.

Cocklecarrot: No, but if you asked for potatoes, nobody would think you meant potatoes.

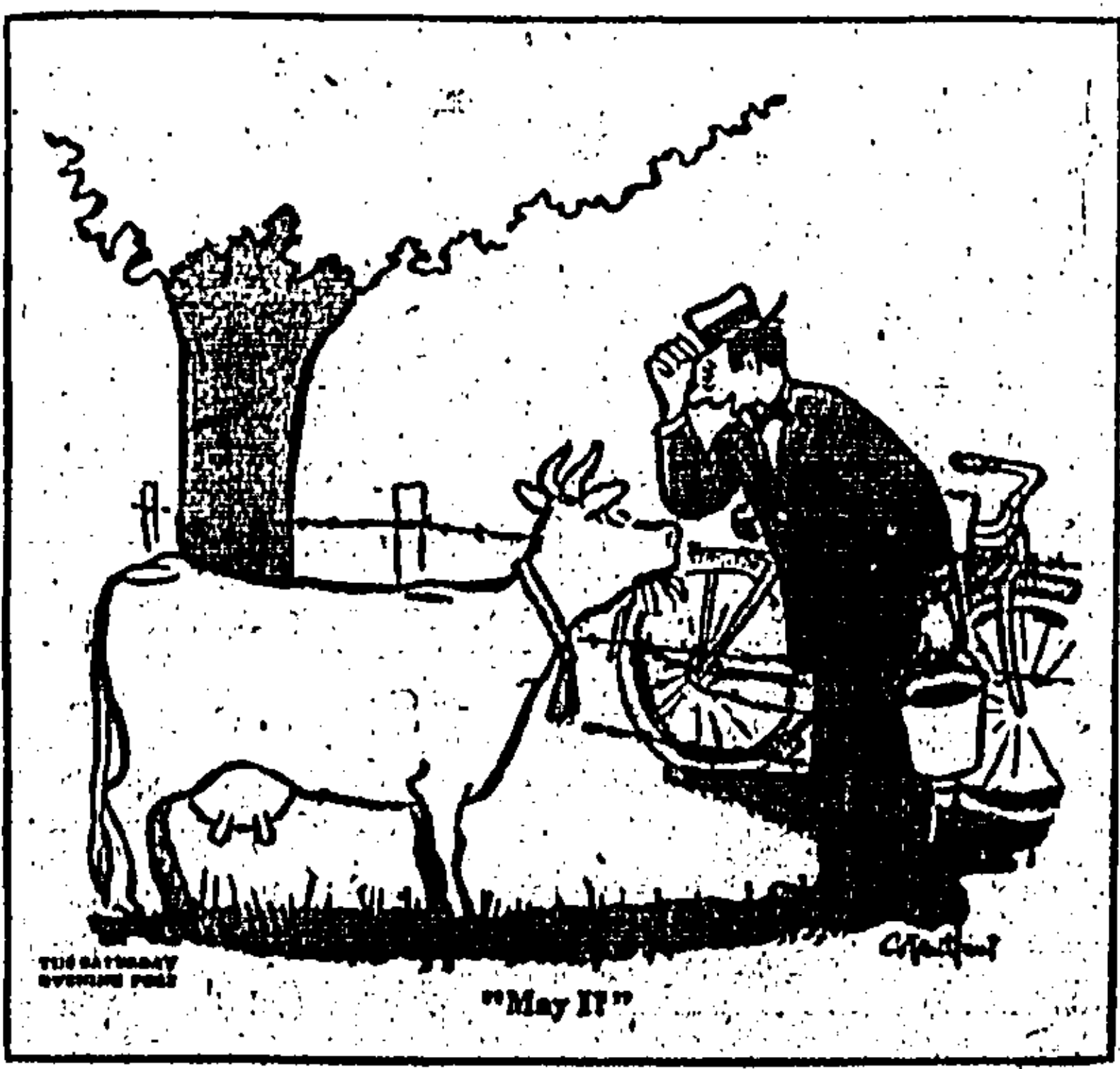
Mr. Gooseboote: How could they, since there is no such thing?

Cocklecarrot: Gentlemen, we are getting nowhere.

Out on the ragamadolio

THE announcement that foreign visitors to England are to be encouraged to "spend freely" is enough to make a wheek laugh. They will be lucky if they can use influence to get into touch with a man who will swap a nylon stocking or a woven-grass corset for a penny to bathe two ounces of decayed mackerel for a nut in a bus.

And by the time they have brought their own bath-mats to a glided doo-ho, the nutrition officers will be swarming all over the grill-room, tapping lumps of canned terrors' liver and weighing shredded soakale visioles to see if they exceed the standard bulk laid down in the Rules (Sunkale) Act.



America Through Russian Eyes

IN my time I have travelled a good deal and have been all over Europe. I sometimes thought I had lost the ability to be amazed. Upon arriving in America I realised that there was much of which I had no conception. Everything there is different—the cities, the trees, and the customs.

The summer is very hot, but the heat is not European; the air is damp, as in a hothouse. The olives are larger than plums and devoid of taste. People gesticulate more often with their legs than with their arms, and in the theatres spectators who wish to show approval whistle deafeningly.

"Adam And Eve"

I STAYED in several university towns. In America a great deal is done to elevate knowledge to its proper height. I saw superb libraries and laboratories; I saw scientists surrounded with attention. But in Tennessee professors told me they were not allowed the right to expound the theory of evolution in the schools; the law forbids any departure from the biblical myth of Adam and Eve.

In all American cities there are "lions" clubs. I was fortunate enough to attend a luncheon at such a club in one town. Respectable businessmen assembled there, each one wearing a tag indicating the place and nature of his business; luncheons are closely associated with business.

Before those present at the luncheon began to eat their composites and mayonnaise and hush with raisins, the chairman banged the table with a wooden hammer and exclaimed: "Greetings, lions!" The middle-aged

... by
ILYA EHRENBURG

"Only strangers go to war," wrote the French philosopher. Here, in this shrewd and critical article, ILYA EHRENBURG, the brilliant Soviet commentator who challenged and nailed Goebbels, expresses his views on America, and, by his candour and wit, introduces the sons of Uncle Sam (and John Bull) to the sons of Uncle Joe. Ilya Ehrenburg, by these opinions which were recently published in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia, does much to tear away the Iron Curtain which divides East from West.

The traveller in distant lands is prone to gild what he sees with the glamour of unfamiliar things. Mr Ehrenburg is too wise and too accomplished a writer to mistake the glitter for the gold. His mind is the candid camera that sees the slums as well as the pinnacles of the skyscrapers of the brave new capitalistic world.

businessmen at once rose and chorused: "Woo-woo-woo-woo." I quailed, but they explained that they were imitating the lions' roar.

Naturally, the sound-imitations of businessmen are an innocent affair. There are worse ideas. A parade of the Ku-Klux-Klan recently took place in Georgia. The members of this supposedly secret society donned hoods and took an oath of loyalty to the local Fascist fuhrer, whom they call the "Grand Dragon." They then swore to hang several Negroes and kill several freethinkers.

Cult Of The Dollar

EVERYONE knows that in America money is surrounded with respect. Apart from many hundreds of registered churches and sects, there is still another cult—the dollar. An

art critic, after introducing a young artist to me, recited off his surname, and then enunciating precisely, said, "Three thousand dollars." A master of ceremonies at a cabaret announced that eminent visitors were present: an actress, a senator, and a businessman "who has tripled his capital turnover since the war."

I attended many dinner meetings with a programme much like this one: First, everybody quickly chews the chicken, then orators give lengthy speeches; then a female singer renders a sentimental ballad, and, finally, a pastor takes a collection for charity.

He recites the names of the liberal donors: "Mr. Smith gave five hundred dollars." Everyone applauds, and Mr. Smith rises and bows.

Culture

SOME Americans, glancing at the factories, the excellent bridges of New York, the automatic restaurants, and the electric razors, are prepared to believe that the whole of human culture is concentrated in America. One journalist in Jackson said to me: "Rome is a dirty and ugly city; there is nothing to look at in it—not a single skyscraper or a good drug store. After Rome, Jackson seemed to me more like a capital."

How is one to explain to such a man that the ancient basilicas and palaces of the Renaissance are worth the skyscrapers of Jackson; or that, besides drug stores where cigars, fountain pens, chewing gum, and even sausages may be bought, there also exist the mosaics of Byzantium and the frescoes of Raphael?

Herrenvolk

I MET a lawyer in Nashville who spent a long time trying to persuade me that there are "inferior and superior races." He reiterated the theories of Rosenberg and other ideologists of the Third Reich. Then he showed me the portrait of his brother, who was killed on the Rhine; he was proud of his brother, who had perished in the struggle against racialists.

Racialism

WHEN I was in Mississippi I remembered how certain American journalists had been indignant when the Yugo-Slav National Front

Government had deprived about 2,000,000 people with had aided the Germans of the right to vote. These same American journalists consider it quite natural, however, that millions of American Negroes among them soldiers who took part in the war (for the freedom of America) are not allowed to vote.

I would ask a question of the Americans: Which is more fair—to take away the right to vote from people with black consciences or with black skins?

The Northerners know that Negroes in the South are deprived of political rights, but they cannot imagine the fearful life of Southern Negroes. When Sam Grafton, one of New York's brilliant journalists, saw the hotel in which two or three Negro families made their home, he lost his self-control. "Is this really possible?" he gasped. Uncle Sam had met Uncle Tom.

Symphonies—And Sausages

IF you switch on the radio you will inevitably hear an advertisement for tinned goods, medicines or ties in the middle of symphony music or radio comedies. In many American cities I saw the following advertisement: "500,000,000 people are starving. Be economical. Heinz—57 Varieties." Although I have been able to acquaint myself with certain peculiarities of this country, I have still been amazed as to why human solidarity is preached not by the Government, but by a firm making sausages and fifty-seven renowned varieties.

I voiced my feeling to a chairman of a Chamber of Commerce. I was surprised to find I didn't understand such an elementary fact.

"If such an appeal were signed by the Government," he explained, "Americans would not believe it. But everyone believes Heinz, because it is a really reliable firm."

Atom Bombs

I AM convinced that the American reader is usually more intelligent than the newspaper which he reads, but involuntarily he yields to a lot of nonsense. The day before yesterday he was frightened to death by the atom bomb tests. Yesterday, disillusioned, he was saying that "Gilda" (the nickname for the bomb) had made a laughing-stock of herself.

Today he is struck with emotion by the death of the goats and pigs which perished in the test, and the paper told him in detail that a memorial would be erected in honour of the dead animals.

He does not even think that perhaps his children are threatened with death from some sort of "Gilda."

Red Stars & Stripes

I LEFT many sincere friends in America—not only personal friends, but friends of the Soviet people, friends of thought and conscience. Americans are fond of directness. I stated frankly what I liked and did not like in America. Only the sick and impotent should have their feelings spared. Americans have a superabundance of youth and health.

Besides, they now have many European flatirons, eager for loans, trousers and canned goods.

And the Americans themselves love to judge—to judge and condemn. I know that they will receive my words as the words of a friend. This great people has great strength and great will. Its history must be worthy of it.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"In the next number of our magazine, I shall feel myself to be in a position to say exactly what I think about Mrs. Willoughby and the Church Bazaar."

BRITAIN ON SHOW

BRITISH private enterprise, backed by a £100,000 Government grant, has invested more than £500,000 in the British Industries Fair, which opens in London and Birmingham on Monday.

More than 3,100 exhibitors will show the products of British industry. No fewer than 20,000 copies of a monster catalogue were sent abroad for free distribution to British commercial diplomatic officers, trade commissioners and overseas firms who intend to send buyers to the exhibition.

Here are some of the things the visitors will see:—An electric clock that automatically switches on a radio set for a given programme.

Furniture of aluminium bonded to wood.

A 41-be-shaped radio set which you turn in by turning the globe.

A light indicator shows when you are "on."

Children's pyjamas with painted nursery patterns which light up.

Neckties in gold and precious stones; the motifs may be detached to form brooches and clips.

An electric organ the size of an office desk with the range and tone of a 50,000-cubic-foot church organ.

Safe bathing

A child's rocking horse which runs and canters.

Electrically lit navigation buoys controlled on photo-electric principles.

A camera flash bulb which can be used 10,000 times.

Inflatable bathing costumes that make bathing safe.

A double-switch electric blanket for two in a bed.

True-tone violin strings, the gut being woven in with layers of silk and coated with silver or aluminium.

Glass fibre wicks for cigarette lighters.

CYCLING IS POPULAR

A boom in adult bicycling in America has grown out of the war.

Servicemen picked up the habit in Europe, and back home thousands of men and women turned to pedalling when gasoline was rationed.

Before the war, of 1,500,000 bikes produced annually in America, 60 percent were sold to the juvenile market. This year manufacturers plan to make a record total of 2,000,000 of which a far larger percentage will be sold for adult use.

The Bicycle Institute of America said 12,000,000 bicycles are in use today compared with 5,000,000 in 1935.

Bicycle rental agencies are springing up in all parts of the country. At least one offers a vacation rental service handling the details of checking a rental bike through from point of departure to a resort spot and back.

Cycle outings are gaining favour in all age brackets. American Youth Hostels, Inc., said its membership, of which 85 percent are bicyclists, rose from 9,500 in 1935 to 15,000 last year.—Associated Press.

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SOLE AGENTS

QUEEN MARY WILL BE 80 THIS MONTH

Whenever a well-known old-fashioned red Daimler car is driven through the streets of London there is a stir of excitement among the citizens, and they wave and cheer. For they recognise the dignified, white-haired elderly woman inside it as Queen Mary.

On May 28 this year, Queen Mary will celebrate her 80th birthday. She was born in Queen Victoria's childhood home, Kensington Palace. Fifty years ago, as the lovely golden-haired, blue-eyed Duchess of York, she symbolised the young mother of Britain.

In World War I, like other mothers, she worried secretly about her sons at the front. Today she is representative of the nation's grandmothers.

But Queen Mary is more than a symbol. She is also a definite personality and a tireless worker. In her girlhood in Italy she acquired several languages and an interest in and knowledge of art. She imbibed much knowledge of the everyday lives of her people from her mother, the Duchess of Teck, renowned for her philanthropic work. As the wife of King George V, she fulfilled public engagements at factories, hospitals, children's nursery schools, trade exhibitions.

Reluctantly Left London

A great London lover, she left London in World War II with reluctance, conscious that her presence would add to the worries of those responsible for the city's safety. In the West Country she organised salvage drives and knitting parties for the troops. She arranged for a weekly cinema show for the local soldiers in the great hall of her residence, paying the expenses herself.

KUOMINTANG STUDENTS PROTESTED

A timely injunction from the Kuomintang authorities in Nanking averted a student strike at the National Academy of Political Sciences, whose students, mostly Kuomintang members, threatened to walk out of their class-rooms as a protest against the appointment of Chiang Ching-kuo, elder son of Chiang Kai-shek, as vice-chancellor of the institute, reports Associated Press.

Operating directly under the supervision of the Kuomintang for the past 20 years, the Academy was recently placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and was given the same status as the other national universities. Chiang Kai-shek remains its chancellor.

A poll showed that over 50 percent of the 1,100 students who voted disapproved of the appointment of Chiang Ching-kuo as vice-chancellor. Seven hundred abstained.

The students' objection to Chiang Ching-kuo was that he was "scholarship boy" for the position, which calls for a man of high academic standing.

She visited factories, chopped wood during a local fuel shortage, made it a point to give lifts in her car to any soldier or service girl seen trudging along the roads.

But it was with delight that she returned to her beloved London when the war was over. Now once again her car is seen outside art galleries and antique shops. It is also seen in the little streets of East London, where she goes to study the progress of the rebuilding and to discuss domestic problems with the women of the district. She attends theatres and films.

She still deals with her own correspondence—beginning work at 9.30 in the morning.

NOT DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

—By "Candidus"—

DEMOCRACY.—The form of Government in which the sovereign power is in the hands of the people, and exercised by them directly or indirectly; a democratic state; the people, especially the unprivileged classes.

A dictionary definition—and one which should not need emphasis in these days of so-called enlightenment. Apply it to this corner of the Empire, and it at once becomes absurd.

When Sir Mark Young arrived, as soon as he set step in the Colony, he read a message from the Home Government which was received with universal gratification. Hongkong was at long last to be permitted to have a voice in its own affairs. One expected that before His Excellency left our shores, the foundations would have been laid, that the promise which he conveyed would at least show signs of being carried out.

Even if the particular form of democratic representation presents momentary difficulties, one would have thought that, in the interim, public opinion would at least be respected.

A NEW and most unsatisfactory form of taxation has been thrust upon the Colony in a manner which piles ridicule and scorn on the very word democracy.

At the last moment, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce chose to support the measure, but did not indicate whether it had sought the opinion of the majority of traders. After all, its membership is decidedly limited—some 150 members or so.

As did His Excellency earlier in the piece, the Chairman admitted that there are natural misgivings as to whether the tax can be extracted from all who should pay. He also referred to the thousands of Chinese traders with connections in nearby countries—but did not indicate what was their opinion.

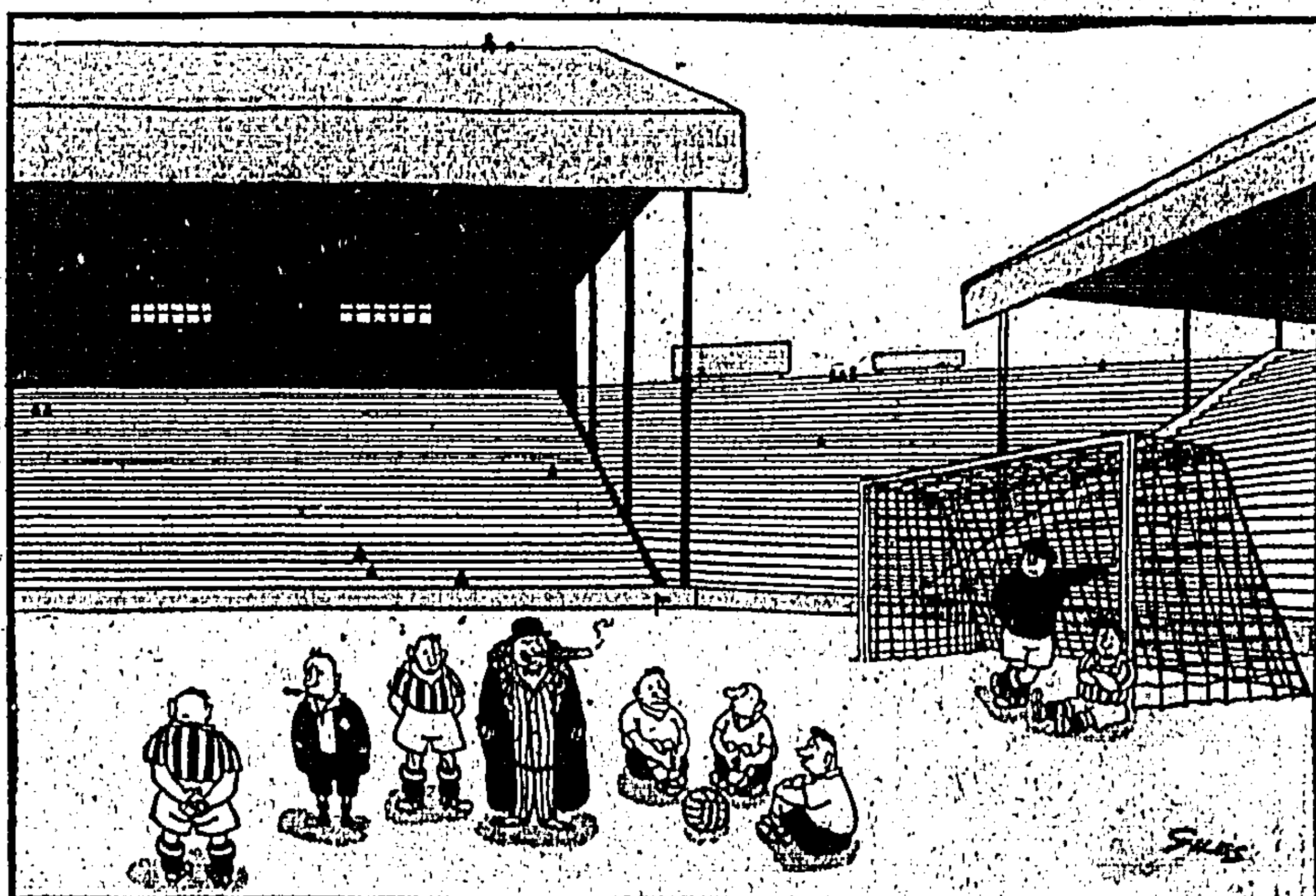
The very manner in which the tax has been rushed through, regardless of almost universal protests, is one of the most impertinent examples of disregard for public opinion ever recorded in a British Colony.

To revert to the remarks of the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce (as distinct from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce) the following is surely astounding: "only those in possession of considerable incomes—or who have made large profits—will be called upon to pay."

Ye Gods! A tax which the misguided sponsors have pleaded would be the fairest and most equitable, is one which is now claimed will concern only the wealthy. I do not deny the truth of this special and amusing pleading, for it is a fact that bachelors earning less than \$7,000 (and husbands less than \$12,000) will not come within the scope of the new tax. This will remove thousands of people who could easily afford ten percent per annum on the figures stated above.

I maintain that to ignore the opinion of the majority of Chinese is neither diplomatic nor statesmanlike. Swash-buckling methods are not appreciated in things democratic. Whether the Colonial Office or the Hongkong Government bears the blame, I cannot say, but if the former, it is difficult to believe that the true facts have been presented. London should not require to be told that the days of non-co-operation with the people are over, no matter what the race or creed.

It is more necessary than ever to endeavour to foster mutual trust and friendship—the rulers with the ruled. The Chinese themselves know full well that the new measure opens yet another door to corruption, and many of them would prefer to make their contributions to the Colony's revenue in a fearless, sensible and squeeze-proof manner.



"Drai this new production drive—encouraging absenteeism, that's what it's doing"

SPORTS FEATURES

Football Gossip

Sing Tao Was The Team Of The Season

(BY SEE TEE)

Although local football interest will be centred upon the Interport matches at Shanghai and a little later on the Sing Tao touring team's departure for Britain this is the last week-end of the 1946/47 season.

It has been Sing Tao's season. Their first eleven won the Hongkong Football League Championship and the knockout Senior Shield; their second string won the Championship of the Junior League and were Junior Shield Semi-finalists.

Tomorrow's matches, in which the champions of the two leagues meet eleven chosen from the rest of the respective leagues are a fitting wind-up to a season which started in September. It began with a splendidly organised Seven-a-side tournament from which Sing Tao emerged victors after a thrilling final. Lal Shui-wing won the game for Sing Tao almost in the last kick of extra time against South China.

Sing Tao's consistent good form mainly is the result of well organized team work. There is a thread of understanding running right through the side. The fullbacks work well with their custodian and with their halves. But it is at half back that the champions enjoy their greatest pull. Week after week with but few exceptions they have fielded the same trio—Lau, Hui and Fung—and this line has cleverly co-operated both with the attack and with the defence.

IRRESISTIBLE FORM

Many people found it difficult to understand how it was that Sing Tao enjoyed such a runaway victory over Saigon. It is still the cause of much speculation. The answer surely is that on that day the Sing Tao team struck its very best form. Its team work, particularly the understanding between the wing halves and the forwards, was superb. If the attack was the least bit lopsided with a lean to the left, it was because Lal Shui-wing was playing the game of his life. The Saigon XI was chosen from players drawn from three different clubs and their meeting with Sing Tao was their first Hongkong game against a club team.

It is this team work which may carry the champions to victory against the Rest tomorrow. The Rest side is well chosen and the public will be able to see all the seventeen players who are going to Shanghai. Much interest will be centred upon Crake's appearance as goalkeeper. It will seem strange to have a representative side without Powell, between the sticks.

The long threatened departure of the Commandos from Hongkong is now at hand. The Commandos have left their marks on local football. Few will forget the early season prowess of 1/5 Commando and the valiant battles of 46 Commando in the Senior Shield competition. These two sides (and more recently 42 Commando) have done much to maintain the balance and keep alive interest in the local game.

VALUE OF COMPETITION

Such interest is kept alive mainly by having well-matched sides. Competition engenders that inimitable feature of soccer the uncertainty about every game. With two or three

good Commando sides in the league and with South China and the Rest keeping their ends up there was always a potential threat to Sing Tao, who, from an early date clearly, were the strongest bidders for championship honours. Saints supporters will rightly argue that it was their team which held Sing Tao to a draw. Yes, that is so and it was the very unexpectedness of this result that confounded all the critics.

Sing Tao, as local champions, have shown quite clearly that their tactics are worth examination. Team work is built up week after week by players playing, and training together. The players often work to a plan of campaign—that is another reason why they were able to beat Saigon so decisively. Sing Tao have taken their football very seriously and have achieved results thereby. There is much that other clubs can learn from them.

REFEREE SHORTAGE

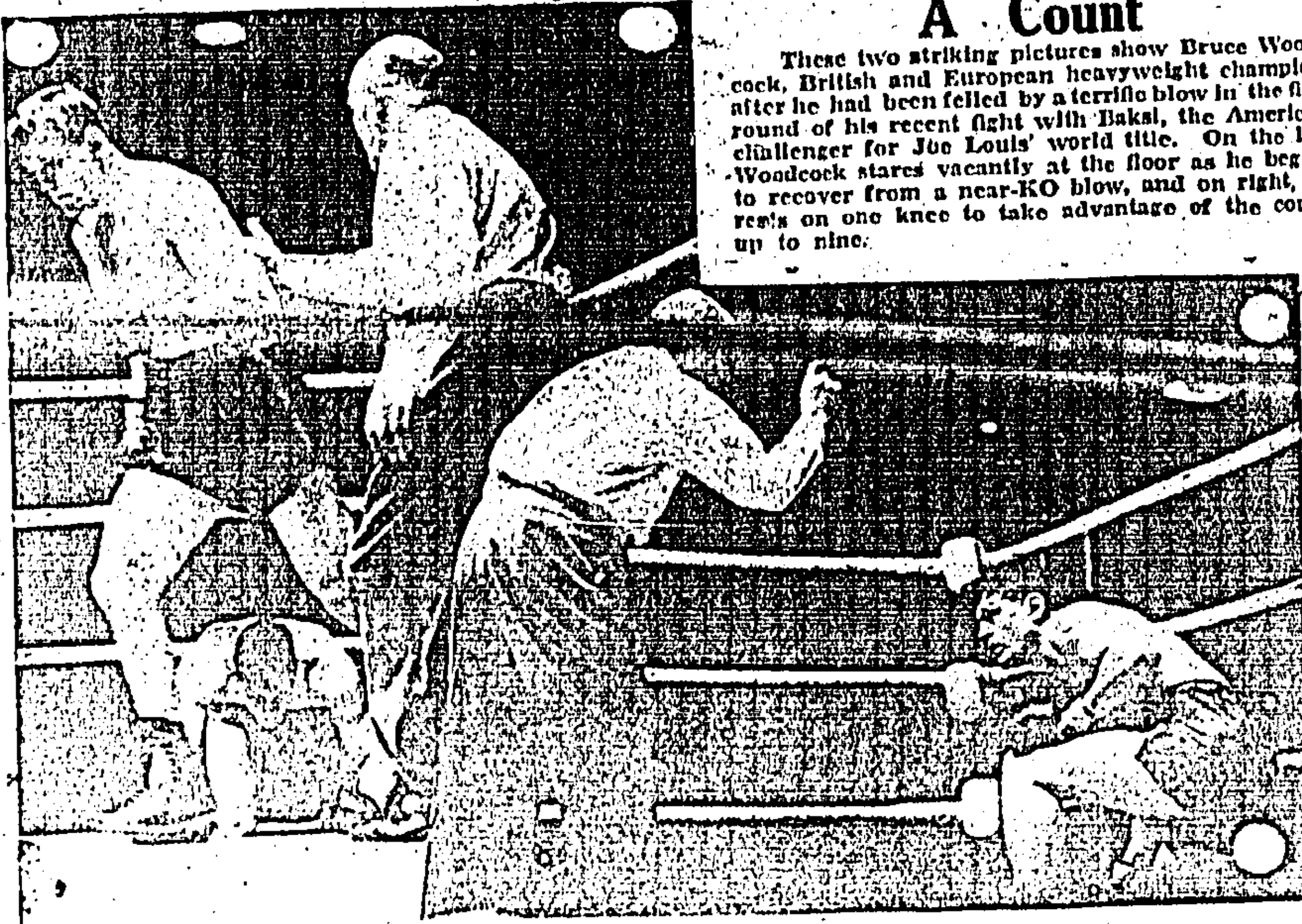
Throughout the season the Hongkong Football Association has had the greatest difficulty in meeting its refereeing requirements. There has been a serious shortage of qualified referees with the result that some of the senior officials have been much hard put to keep pace with appointments. Referees in the junior games have also been in short supply and during the latter part of the season there have been many instances of one referee officiating at two matches in one afternoon. All this is quite apart from the early season emergency when a referee would control a second division game and Chen take the flag as linesman in a senior match which followed almost at once.

It is clear that more referees are urgently required. The chances are that some who have been available throughout this season may not be here next season. There must be many followers of football who, with a little instruction in the laws of the game, would make competent referees. It must be remembered, however, that it is useless for the average follower of the game to think he can just present himself for examination for referee without some form of study and instruction.

We must have more referees. Readers who are interested are advised to do something about it now. If you can obtain a copy of the official publication, "Referees' Chart and Players' Guide to the Laws of the Game" do so. It is the best possible booklet on this subject obtainable.

Servicemen are better off than civilians with regard to obtaining advice and instruction before taking the qualifying examination. Sports Officers are usually able to arrange for candidates to be put through their paces. Civilians who cannot obtain a copy of the Referees' Chart should do the next best thing: obtain the ordinary abridged copy and study it well. Some referees have notified the Hongkong Football Association of their willingness to coach intending candidates. All who are interested are invited to apply to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Football Association, 211, Prince's Building, Hongkong.

Bruce Woodcock Takes A Count



These two striking pictures show Bruce Woodcock, British and European heavyweight champion, after he had been felled by a terrific blow in the first round of his recent fight with Bakal, the American challenger for Joe Louis' world title. On the left Woodcock starts wearily at the floor as he begins to recover from a near-KO blow, and on right, he rests on one knee to take advantage of the count up to nine.

Furore Over Boxing Colour Bar

(BY BOB MEYER)

London.—A tough, two-fisted Negro from British Guiana unwittingly has become the focal point of a growing controversy about an alleged "colour bar" in British boxing.

The hot-potato issue has landed in the House of Commons.

Cliff Anderson, clean-cut feather-weight fighter who punches with the sting of an air hammer, unknowingly resurrected the old argument about "discrimination in British boxing" when he fought Al Phillips to a standstill in the plush, dignified setting of Royal Albert Hall, but lost the fight on one of the most unpopular decisions in British ring history.

Many sports writers boldly pointed an accusing finger at ringside gamblers as the cause of the questionable decision, but when I was informed that a leading British official in a speech to delegates referred to Britain's need for a "white hope," it hurt me.

Jack Crump, British athletics team manager, quickly followed MacDonald Bailey's statement with a flat denial that any colour bar has wormed its way into the stolid, conservative Empire track and field sport.

COMMONS BATTLE

Colonial Secretary Creech-Jones was concerned deeply with the sports rift because it threatened to cause ill feeling in the colonies, said Anderson's native British Guiana.

The very legality of the British Boxing Board of Control has been questioned by John Lewis, Socialist Member of Parliament, who is leading a Commons battle to force elimination of the rule preventing coloured Empire boxers from fighting for a British title.

Creech Jones answered Lewis in Commons, saying he had been after the B.B.C. to toss out the ban since last June. But the only reply of the Board was that "coloured boxers can fight for British titles—Empire titles, which are far more important than our home championships."

This answer did not satisfy either Lewis or Creech Jones, who said the Colonial Office would make further representations to the Board. Lewis termed the Board "a licensing body without any real authority" and others have pointed out that the B.B.C. of C. was self-appointed and never legally constituted.

It's a dispute that threatens to go far deeper than its innocent victim, Cliff Anderson, ever suspected. Anderson was interested only in the money Phillips, felt he took a raw deal and immediately offered a side stake of £500 for a return match. Phillips' manager is shooting for bigger things and said he wasn't interested in a return match with the dangerous Anderson for a long time.

Lewis is determined to form an association of promoters, managers and boxers that will "attempt to secure democratic representation" on the governing body.

Sports writers and public have gone to bat for the movement to kick out the "bigoted" rule. The British public, by and large, is almost completely without racial prejudice, and much sentiment arose here during and since the war against the American Southern States' treatment of Negroes.

"NOT WANTED" FEELING

Less significant than the boxing controversy, but far more surprising was the racial bias flurry of words waged about similar "colour bar" in Simon-pure amateur athletics. This issue struck print at the same time the boxing case was before Commons and served to emphasise the dispute of alleged racial discrimination.

Venues Announced For Next Year's Olympic Sports

By LT.-COL. F. A. M. WEBSTER

Author of 80 books on sports and athletics, former holder of English athletic titles

The final arrangements for the 14th Olympiad to be held in Britain in 1948 are now rapidly taking shape. It has been settled that the programme will comprise 17 sports, and the venues at which they will probably be held have been named. The sports decided upon are: equestrianism, yachting, fencing, shooting, boxing, swimming, cycling, football, rowing, canoeing, basket-ball, field hockey, wrestling, weight-lifting, modern pentathlon, track and field athletics and gymnastics.

It is probable that the equestrian events will be decided at Aldershot or in the Windsor area, both near London. Specially selected riders will take part in the Prix des Nations Jumping at Wembley Stadium, while the five yachting classes will go to Torbay, in the south-west of England. As is only appropriate, the shooting will take place at Bisley, from August 2-9. The Bisley ranges are where Britain's competition for the King's Cup is fired for annually. Boxing, from July 29 to August 3 or 4, takes place at the Empire Pool at Wembley, which will be covered in for the occasion. Here also will be held the first indoor swimming event, on August 7 and the first outdoor event on August 12 or 13.

ATTENTION TO DETAIL

Cycling goes to the celebrated Herne Hill track, but the road race will be ridden at Richmond Park. These courses are also in the London area. The preliminary round in Association football will be played on London grounds in the evening, but the final is at Wembley on August 13. Henley, on the river Thames, is to be the rowing venue, and it is probable that the single and double sculls, pair oars, with and without cox, and four oars, with and without cox, and eights, will be decided there from August 6-11. After the rowing comes the canoeing at the same place.

The venue for basket-ball has not yet been fixed, but it is anticipated that some 28 nations will be taking part.

The field hockey competition will give spectators the chance of watching such hockey as they are not likely to have seen before. The final takes place at Wembley Stadium on August 9, and upwards of a dozen nations will be playing their preliminary rounds on London grounds.

No place has yet been fixed for the seven events in Greco-Roman wrestling style, and the eight catch-as-catch-can events. There are six weight-lifting events including the bantam weight which is a new event on the Olympic programme.

The modern pentathlon, which is based on the ancient Greek Olympic programme, now comprises cross-country, running, shooting, horse riding, fencing and swimming. This will take place from July 31 to August 5, probably at Aldershot.

Track and field athletics, which form the main part of every Olympic celebration, are to be held at Wembley Stadium from July 30 to August 7. From the Stadium will take place the Marathon race of 26 miles 385 yards and the road walk of 50 kilometres, which is approximately 30 miles. In 1932 the road walk replaced two earlier track events and it has been won upon both occasions by a British representative. At Los Angeles T. W. Green won in 4 hours 50 mins. 10 secs., and at Berlin in 1936 his record was replaced by H. H. Whitlock returning 4 hours, 30 mins. 41 secs.



The KCC lost to Craigengower in a lawn bowls match last Sunday played at Cox's Path. Picture shows A. Stevens, a KCC No. 3 directing his skipper while other members of the rink study the position of the woods—Ming Yuen Studio.

Nothing is being left undone by Britain and the Wembley Authorities to make the 14th Olympiad probably the best of the celebrations yet seen. In fact an enormous amount of preparation is already under way and no details from the last boxer's bucket to the best type of javelin, is being neglected.

Apart from the more active sports, there are to be competitions in architecture, painting, sculpture, literature, and music. In the latter connection there will be massed bands and a choir of 1,200 voices for the ceremonial.

THE TRACK

The problem of housing all the visitors to the Games, and the army of 5,000 competitors and officials who are coming to Britain to participate, is being considered by a Government Committee.

It looks, moreover, as though the problems arising from the rule that the Stadium must be laid at least two years before the celebration is held, to allow the track to settle down, will be successfully overcome, because Sir Arthur Elvin, of Wembley, now states that by modern methods a first-class track of seven lanes can be prepared in a week.

It is intended, moreover, to lay down a new approach road from Wembley Station to the Stadium, and to build an outdoor swimming pool, car parks, gardens and a special warming up track for the athletes. Dressing rooms with showers and other comforts for the competitors are already under construction as are restaurants and rest rooms. This means that Wembley will have to close its normal activities of speedway and dog racing, as the tracks used for these events must make room for the Olympic running track. The old tracks, however, will be taken up merely a week before the Games and relaid a week after the Games are over.

SPORTS GLEANINGS

In Bulgaria, women are entering into the sporting life of the country more fully than at any time in the past. . . . hundreds of girls recently took part in the first women's cross-country race, part of which was run through the streets of Sofia. . . . England's tennis girls are getting well into the swing of things in preparation for the summer international tournaments. . . . In the latest competitions Miss Joan Curry and Mrs. Joan Bostock continue to be outstanding. . . . Permission to open a speedway track on London's Crystal Palace football track recently hinged on whether or not the noise would disturb the chambers of babies sleeping in the vicinity. . . . Women in the gallery at the public inquiry interrupted with shout of "It would" or "It would not" presumably dependent on whether they were dirt-track fans or not. . . . The Minister conducting the inquiry observed duly that there "seemed to be some diversity of opinion among the mothers present."—United Press.

KING'S PRIZE OPEN TO ALL

The competition for the King's Prize at Bisley, this year, one of the most coveted prizes for rifle shooting in the world, will be open to all competitors from the British Commonwealth and Empire. When this was announced at the annual meeting of Britain's National Rifle Association it was stated that the King, that the competition should be open to all his subjects. It follows from this decision that two other competitions, the St. George's and Grand Aggregate, will also be open to all the King's subjects. The famous annual Bisley Meeting, one of the highlights of sport in England during the summer, will be held this year from June 30 to July 12.

SPORTING SAM

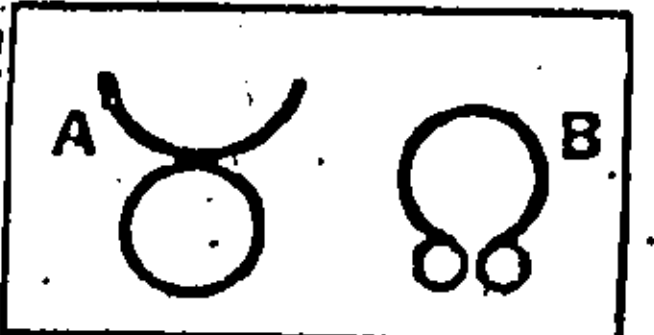
By Reg. Wootton



Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. If someone described your humour as 'pawky' he would mean—
Clumsy, arch, vulgar, poor?
2. Which of these air Journeys is longest—
London—Belfast; London—Brussels; London—Amsterdam?
3. A scallion is—
Ship, cook's assistant, Welsh onion, oyster?
4. What do these signs mean?



5. "I cannot tell what the Dickens his name is..." was written by—
Cronin, Dickens, Shakespeare, Arnold Bennett?
6. Railway nearest the North Pole is in—
Alaska, Norway, Siberia, Greenland, Spitzbergen?
7. One animal can fly. Can you name it?
8. Quicksilver is the popular name for—
Zinc, mercury, lead, potash, benzene?
9. Composer of "Carmen" wrote an opera about a girl of a city in Scotland. Know it?
10. Who are the Bulls and Bears in the stock market?

STREPTOMYCIN EFFECTS ON TUBERCULOSIS

A preliminary report on streptomycin, the first drug ever to affect and apparently cure tuberculosis, was made recently to the American College of Physicians in Chicago.

Of 60 cases at a New York hospital covering all types of tuberculosis treated, 20 are well, apparently cured—all signs of the disease being gone—and 12 died, but in all 60 streptomycin had definite effects even when the improvement was only temporary.

Whatever good streptomycin does has to happen within a very short time—one to three months.

After that the human tuberculosis germs remaining become resistant to streptomycin and this drug is no longer useful.

One of the important promises of streptomycin appears to be for early tuberculosis.

The New York studies were reported by Dr. Walsh McDermott, associate professor of medicine of Cornell University Medical College—Associated Press.

THE VOICE SPEAKS, THEY GO TO SLEEP

'Too Dangerous' To Televis

SUCCESS to Mr Peter Casson means failure—that is, failure to become a television star. Mr Casson is a hypnotist, and the B.B.C. believes that, televised, he would be dangerous.

Mr Casson, an ex-naval petty officer, who was born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, is 5ft. 1½ins. tall and 25 years old.

Professor C. E. M. Joad said to Mary Adams, one of the B.B.C. television producers: "Try him in television." So on a recent Wednesday Mary Adams took him to Alexandra Palace.

Four out of six people watching him on a closed-circuit television screen fell asleep.

Said the B.B.C. Inter: "Because of the success of this experiment, and the consequent danger of hypnotising viewers who might not have anyone at hand to wake them, it has been decided that a hypnotic television broadcast would not be advisable."

Said Mr Casson: "I am very disappointed. It is nothing to fear. It is extremely agreeable... a sensation of profound rest and relaxation."

'Breathe deeply'

This is what happened when he gave 15 minutes to eight people who volunteered in the Daily Express office.

He seated them in a row, and then spoke—strong, vibrant, insistent—like this:—

4.40 p.m. "Close your eyes and relax. I am going to hypnotise you—some of you, but not all of you. I don't want you to fight it. Do it by really relaxing. You will relax and go to sleep. Don't be angry. Breathe deeply. Relax. Go to sleep."

4.51. The head of Private Alan McLean dropped gently on to the shoulder of Miss Dorothy Denney.

4.52. Joyce Tucker was asleep.

4.55. Derek Stark was asleep. So were Gavin Berry and Leonard Savage.

Mr Casson steered Joyce Tucker gently to her feet. "Put your shoulders back," he said—and she did. "Stiffen your back."

He placed the rigid girl horizontal, with her head resting on one chair and her heels on another. He sat on her stomach and took his feet off the ground.

4.58. The sleepers awoke—at his request.

Mr Casson put on his coat. "They often get rid of their headaches, but I am sorry about the B. B. C. No, I don't use my eyes. That is an old-fashioned technique. I've put a sergeant of the Marines to sleep."



Rigid Joyce Tucker supports the whole weight of hypnotist Peter Casson. "I heard a voice," she said afterwards. "It sounded soft, got louder and louder. I had a headache before it started, but it has gone." In the corner seat: Leonard ("I felt right numbed") Savage.

TO TEST EINSTEIN THEORY DURING ECLIPSE IN MAY

BY PAUL F. ELLIS
United Press Science Writer

New electronic equipment, developed during the war, will be used for the first time as a scientist's tool to uncover more knowledge of the universe when the moon eclipses the sun this month.

This eclipse, the last total one until 1955, may give the astronomer and physicist the answer to many questions popping up more often now that the atomic age has arrived.

One of the top things on the agenda is a new test of Einstein's theory of relativity with its concepts that space is curved, that time comes in as a fourth dimension, and that mass and energy are equivalent.

Value of Einstein Theory

For this and other tests, the scientists have gone to a mountain plateau near Beagayua, Brazil, about 400 miles north of Rio de Janeiro, which meteorologists believe is the best location for clear weather. The total eclipse, coming on May 20, will be visible in the northern hemisphere.

Einstein's theory, announced in 1905, helped to explain the structure of the atom, which in turn was essential in the development of the atomic bomb—and now the application of such energy to peace-time purposes.

The scientists will attempt to determine whether light rays from certain stars are bent as the rays pass the sun on their way to the earth. A total eclipse of the sun offers the only opportunity to make this test because the stars are not visible when the sun is in the heavens.

With the sun in eclipse, however, the stars are visible. Photographs will be made at the time of the eclipse. They will be photographed again six months later at night time, and comparisons made.

Einstein has predicted that if his theory of relativity is correct, these rays would be bent by an amount equal to 1.75 seconds of arc. Then bending of the rays results, according to the theory, by the influence of the gravitational field of the sun.

Previous Tests Made

Previous tests have been made, some showing the rays bend more than Einstein's calculation and others showing they bend less.

For this eclipse, however, the scientists have newly-developed instruments that may make the results more convincing. Also during the

eclipse the U. S. Army Air Forces will measure the temperatures of the air overhead with raysonde balloons and in aircraft that will fly at extremely high altitudes. These temperature measurements will help the scientists to determine how much of the bending by the star light is caused by the earth's atmosphere and how much by the sun.

In addition, colour photographs will be taken of the sun's corona, of other stars near the sun, and of the southern Milky Way. Improved models of the spectroscopy will be used to study the intensely hot gases surrounding the sun.

Elaborate Expedition

Dr Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the U. S. National Geographic Society, which is working in conjunction with the Army Air Forces, said the expedition for this eclipse was one of the most comprehensive ever sent into the field.

The expedition is virtually airborne. Besides the men and the scientific apparatus, 10 tons of food and 25 tons of camp equipment are being transported to the site by AAF planes.

The scientists will complete most of their work in a period of 3 minutes and 48 seconds—the time of the eclipse totality.

Soft-Spoken Young Men Direct Underground Operation In Holy Land

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Associated press Correspondent Carter L. Davidson has been covering strife-torn Palestine for the past year. In the following dispatch he gives an account of a secret meeting with Jewish underground leaders in the Holy Land, one of the rare occasions on which the Irgun Zvai Leumi command has dealt directly with the foreign press.)

By CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM.—I have just returned from a visit into the strongholds of the Jewish underground, where I was permitted to meet secretly with a group of confident young men who plot to carve with the sword a Hebrew republic on both sides of the Jordan River.

They are the leaders of the Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organisation) and from their war chest have sprung most of the tactics which have turned the Holy Land into a battlefield, laced with barbed wire, drenched in blood on occasion and, at last, have placed the unhappy country in the lap of the United Nations.

When I was invited to talk with the Irgun high command, I sent a list of written questions along with my acceptance, questions concerning the organisation's performances and policy.

Exciting Preliminaries

The interview itself was so casual in its manner that it might have been a chance gathering of bank clerks or insurance salesmen talking shop had it not been conducted "somewhere in Palestine."

The preliminaries—waiting at a pre-arranged spot in a prescribed costume, changing from one taxi to another on a dark road, wearing on the taxi seat, hearing terse words and instructions in Hebrew—were exciting, but the actual meeting was lacking in dramatics.

I was not permitted to see the Irgun commander, Menachem Beigin, "for security reasons." I was assured, however, that he had written the answers to my questions and that he would see me at a later date "when the situation eased."

Spoke Calmly

My well-dressed informants could pass for members of a young businessmen's club in America. They spoke so calmly and matter-of-factly that it was a little difficult to realise they were speaking of their aim to wage "a state of constant warfare" to restore Palestine to the Jewish people. They call the country Eretz-Israel, and mean both Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Without emotion these men spoke of "an operations staff" and a "board of strategy" and calmly asserted that the Jews, who have not been a warring nation for 2,000 years, "are now turned to warfare and they have proved, at least, that Jewish minds, turned to the art of war as before they turned to the arts of science, music and others, will become proficient."

The Irgun strategy is based on "a constant state of war" geared to "opportunistic moments." The spokesmen explained that the explosion on March 1 in the Jerusalem British Officers' Club which killed 16 persons wounded 20 "might possibly be regarded as an answer to Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin's House of Commons speech in which he called us a mere religious sect."

Strike When Possible

"But generally," they added, "there is no question of limiting the struggle to reactions and retaliations. We strike when and where possible."

The slaying of the Officers' Club attack on the Jewish Sabbath was not a change of policy, they stated. It was based on a precedent of "a war of duty." Such attacks on Sabbaths occurred in the Maccabean wars before Christ. They further explained that the operation had been planned originally for after sunset on the Sabbath, but had been moved up to the daylight hours because the danger to civilians is increased after dark.

"The requirements of war make essential a tactical co-ordination between Irgun Zvai Leumi and the fighters for the freedom of Israel, the so-called Stern gang," they explained, "but there have been no actually combined operations recently."

The Irgun spokesmen said that while the organisation's supplies of munitions were not unlimited, "they are sufficient to carry out no operation has ever been cancelled or delayed" for lack of weapons.

Numerical Strength

They added that in addition to the explosives and arms taken from the British in recurrent arsenal raids, the Irgunists now are manufacturing a more powerful "an explosive" than what had been appropriated from the British.

They denied any connection with recent robberies, such as that in which a gang of 10 Jews a few days ago took \$12,000 from the Palestine Discount Bank.

The Irgun spokesman dodged another question when I asked the organisation's numerical strength. They would say only that "recruitment is in progress in satisfactory numbers."

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



DENMARK'S FAMOUS TUBORG PILSENER -BEER-

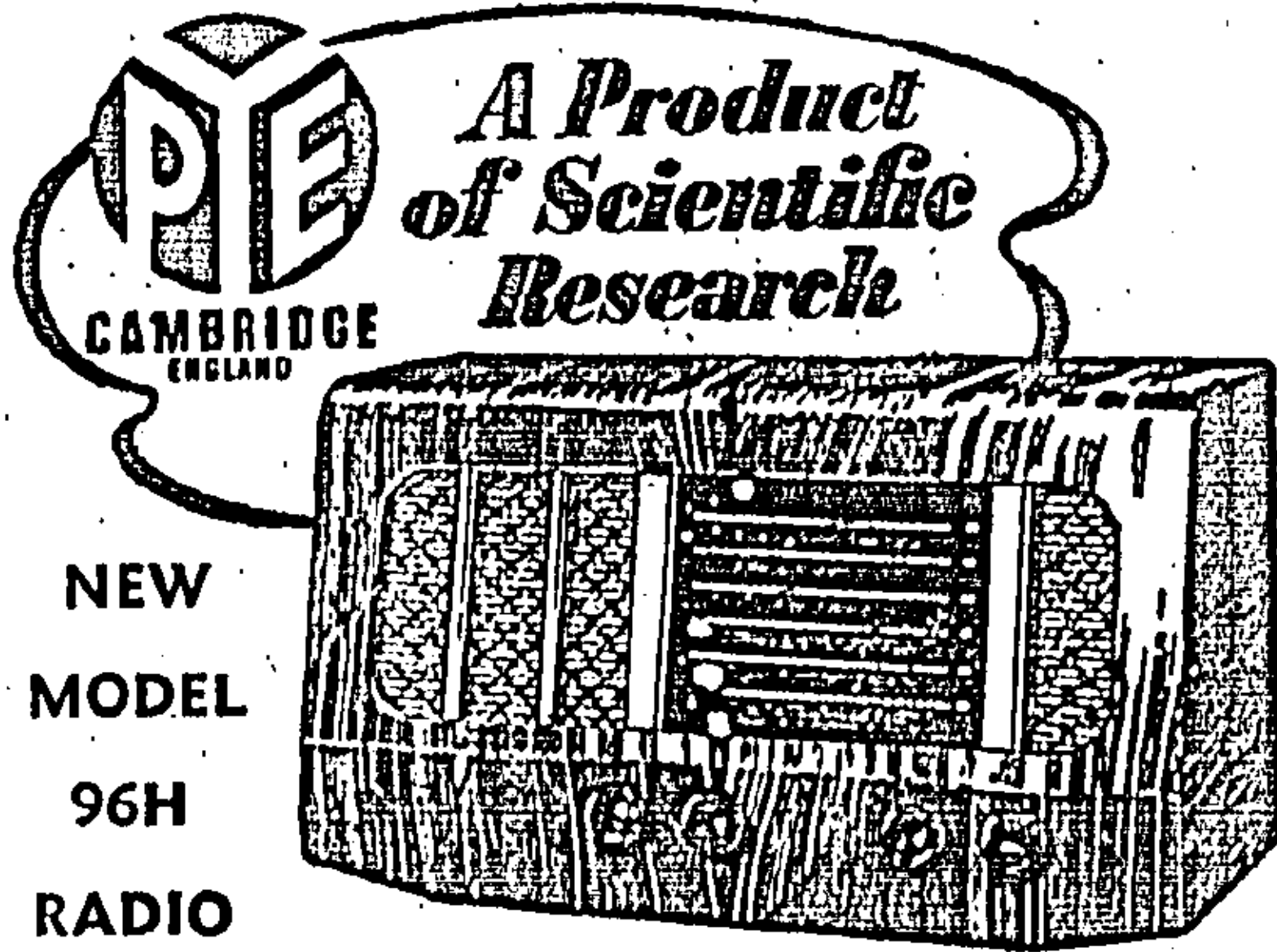
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CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle:
Across: 1, Footballs; 9, Rarer; 11, Bear; 12, Implicate; 13, Cahier; 15, Ecu; 17, Seneschal; 19, Unto; 21, Tola; 22, Era; 23, Hope; 24, Evaporate.
Down: 1, Fracas; 2, Orphan; 3, Telle; 4, Brief; 5, Arc; 6, Lead; 7, Lateral; 8, Speculate; 10, Amateur; 14, Rector; 16, Chop; 18, Soho; 20, Top.

ROUND THE EMPIRE PUZZLE

(see Page 6)
ANSWER
Each had 91 animals—Pat: 13 horses, 20 cows, 62 sheep; Mike: Seven horses, 21 cows, 63 sheep.

ARE YOU SURE?

ANSWERS

(Questions on Page 9)

1. Arch. 2. London-Belfast, 350 miles (Amsterdam 222 miles; Brussels 228). 3. Welsh onion. 4. Two signs of the Zodiac—(a) Taurus (bull); (b) Leo (lion). 5. Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Act III, scene 2). 6. Spitzbergen. At King's Bay track is only 750 miles from N. Pole. 7. Bat. 8. Mercury. 9. "The Fair Maid of Perth," by Blyet. 10. The Bulls are speculators who try to force prices up; Bears are those who try to force them down.

DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



THEY DUG FORTUNES OUT OF THE GROUND

By ROBERT FAHIS

SOUTH Africa's gift to Princess Elizabeth of a £10,000 21st birthday present of matched blue and white diamonds called attention to South Africa's best known product.

The jewels were cut by expert diamond-cutters in Johannesburg and were presented to the Heiress Presumptive during gala festivities on her birthday on April 21 in Cape Town, three days before the Royal tour of southern Africa was completed.

South Africa's diamond rush started 80 years ago and, like many similar discoveries, its inception was inconspicuous. A farmer named Schalk van Niekirk was visiting some neighbours named Jacobs when he noticed that one of the stones the children were playing with was bright and pretty. The mother, seeing him admire the "plaything," gave it to van Niekirk.

Some time later, a trader visiting the Orange River region saw the stone and advised Niekirk to send it to Cape Town for an expert opinion. It proved to be a diamond, then worth about \$2,000. The Jacobs family received half the money when the stone was sold.

The Shiny Charm

TWO years later, Niekirk heard that a witch doctor had a large, shiny charm. The farmer traded cattle worth about £200 for the charm, which was a diamond and later sold for almost £12,500. That diamond—83 carats uncut weight—is the famous "Star of South Africa."

This second find started the avalanche of adventures from all over the world, seeking a fortune in diamonds.

After diamonds were found in 1870 near the present site of Kimberley, the real treasure-trove was found on Mynheer de Beer's farm, Vooruitzicht ("Looking Forward," or "Expectation"). De Beer, having paid £50 for his farm, sold out for more than \$25,000. Now the site of Kimberley, the farm contained an amazing "pipe" of diamonds, the most valuable in the world. The South African diamond mining industry had arrived.

The aftermath of the discovery of diamonds was as colourful as the California gold rush days portrayed by Bret Harte or the Klondike rush of Jack London's novels. There were roaring camps, gamblers, tender-hearted desperadoes and a few romantic hussies.

Cecil Rhodes

THE method of working the claims showed individualism gone mad. Thousands of miners worked claims only 31 feet square, digging straight down into the ground. The long, narrow footpaths between the workings collapsed, emphasising the need for establishing order out of chaos.

Cecil Rhodes, as a youth of 18, started inauspiciously in the diamond fields, where he made a name for himself. He was earning £100 a week on a claim when the restrictions on amalgamation were removed.

Rhodes immediately obtained a pumping contract to deal collectively with flood waters in the workings. This was one of the first steps which, in the end, swept all the individual fortune-hunters into Rhodes' monster company, a concern that eventually established a complete monopoly control over the exploitation and development of the whole country.

The amalgamation of the many conflicting interests was effected in 1888 under the banner of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., named after the original owner of the farm.

Supplies In War

TODAY, the output of the diamond industry is strictly controlled in relation to the capacity of the world's markets. During the war, the South African diamond mines were the main source of supply of industrial diamonds for the Allies. Production of both industrial and gem types increased tremendously and exceeded all records.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, said the mines now are working at full pressure to cope with the great demand. Sales of rough diamonds in 1945 amounted to more than £24,500,000, an all-time record in the history of the diamond industry. However, this figure was achieved only by drawing on accumulated stocks. The figures for 1946 have not been announced.

It is estimated that South African diamond mines are capable now of producing gem diamonds to the value of £16,000,000 a year at current prices. This compares with an output valued at £3,500,000 in 1938. When Belgium was liberated in 1944 and Holland early in 1945, steps were taken immediately to rehabilitate the cutting industry in these two countries. Cutting centres in other parts of the world—notably New York—were operating successfully.

Demand For Stones

THE diamond industry is experiencing an unprecedented demand for stones—both for ornamentation and industry. There are also indications that diamonds, particularly in the cut form, are becoming increasingly regarded as long-term investments as easily portable property to serve as insurance against inflation.

Total production of diamonds in South Africa has exceeded £333,000,000, making it the second most important factor in the country's mineral production. Gold is first.

There are only 15,000 persons employed in diamond mining compared with more than 400,000 in gold and 37,000 in coal and 36,000 in other metallurgical pursuits.

Modern industrial South Africa was born with the discovery of the diamond mines. First of all, it led to a revolution in methods of transportation by spurring the development of railways. Today, Kimberley is a modern town, and diamond mining is a well-organised business using the latest equipment.

Natives use machine drills to dig out the blue clay. In the mills, the ore is carried on conveyor belts past natives who pick out waste rock before the blue ground is crushed.

Grown Jewels

KIMBERLEY has produced gems for royal crowns and has furnished the stone that kindles the joyful sparkle in the eyes of many newly-engaged couples.

Probably the finest and most valuable stone to come from the Kimberley area is a diamond weighing 442 carats which was found in the Dutoitspan mine in September, 1917. It does not compare, however, with the "Cullinan," the world's largest white diamond, which was found in the Premier Mine, Transvaal, and weighed 3,024½ carats (about one pound, 12 ounces).

When the Royal family visited Kimberley, there were traces of the romantic, boisterous days. The streets are still winding and crooked. The blueground dumps, the "big holes," some of the old tin shanties that were used as offices and houses, and the spot where diamond mining began, remain tourist attractions.

Gone Are The Days

BUT the colourful days of old have vanished. There is no longer any place at Kimberley for people like Champagne Charlie, who covered

the 500 miles from Durban in his sea-togs and salted his first claim with a broken glass bottle stopper, or Barney Barnato, a penniless English Jew who established himself by peddling a fistful of cigars to start "koppie-walloping"—tramping the fields and buying rough diamonds.

And the farmer, Mynheer de Beer, who sold the site of the first diamond pipe, became bitter, according to John Angove in his book, "In the Early Days." Angove met de Beer in 1872.

"After inquiring my name, he asked whether I was a verdonde Engelmaan. When, on my return, I asked why he inquired about my nationality in that manner, he replied, 'Because it was an Englishman who, over-reached me when buying my farm Vooruitzicht on which diamonds were found. I have since been informed that the farm is worth more millions than the thousands of pounds I received for it.'"

—United Press.

BOOKS

A trip round the dens of London

By George Malcolm Thomson

IN *Forlorn Sunset*, by Michael Sadleir (Constable, 12s. 6d.), I have sipped full with horrors. This squalid melodrama is laid in the London of the seventies. And what a London!

The scenery is composed almost entirely of white slave dens and pawnshops, horrible houses kept for horrible purposes, nay, whole streets given over to such branches of commerce, to the enrichment of scoundrelly landlords and with the connivance of corrupt local authorities.

Over this open sewer, Mr Sadleir holds the reader's attention. He spares no refinement of diction, the personages of the piece are in keeping with its back cloth. The wicked are very wicked. The good are very few—and, for the most part, lamentably lacking in gumption.

LOTIE HEAPE, the young woman round whom this grimy and horrible story revolves was at a tender age, rescued from the clutches of the vice traffic (bargain basement) and sent off to a decent home in the country provided by a Mr Crocker, who is rich, keenly interested in missions, and the unsuspecting owner of a large block of shares in a highly organised racket pleasantly named "Homes from Home, Ltd."

Lotie, growing up to be beautiful, goes to town and finds her way unerringly to the classier levels of the world from which she had been saved. Behold her dwelling in shameful ease in a little house in St John's Wood of which Mr Cornelius Fleischmann pays the rent.

To make a little pin money and meaning no harm the girl betrays one of Fleischmann's business secrets to a Mr Slode who has, if anyone has the primacy in this reptilian world, in consequence, Mr Fleischmann is murdered and to make it the more tragic, just when he is about to pull off a fine coup in "Homes from Home Ltd." in which he has bought Mr Crocker's shares, dirt cheap. As for Mr Crocker poor fellow, he commits suicide.

After further adventures, mainly disagreeable, Lotie is responsible for bringing about the downfall of the abominable Slode.

Until his death in consequence of a malady to which Lotie makes the obscurest of allusions, Lotie gives him her fierce, protective and possessive love.

BUT this is something she cannot give to nor impose upon that resistant block of Lancashire granite, George Boswell. George is captain of the local paper and a self-educated self-assertive, tactless, earnest decent chap. None of his interests makes the smallest appeal to his wife as Livia becomes.

In due course she runs away with a young diplomat, Jeffrey Winslow, whom she marries. She gives Jeffrey the same kind of love that she had given her father and brings ruin to his career.

When a telegram from London bids her husband undertake a dangerous mission in the Asiatic dependency where he is British agent, Livia takes care that it never reaches his eyes. British lives are lost as a result—and so also, in disgrace is Jeffrey Winslow's job.

COMES World War II. Livia and her husband are taken by the Japanese. Their son Charles is terribly wounded while serving with Bomber Command. George Boswell, now Mayor of Broadway, meets the boy. And those two strangely different characters become close friends.

The last portion of the story is taken up with the struggle between George, resolved that the boy Charles shall have a chance to make his own life, and Livia released from internment, and determined to dominate her son.

The story then, is simple. Its strength lies in the satisfying and sympathetic portrait of George. But Livia is a different matter. She is a liar, selfish, morally under-endowed. But the central fire which could fuse and vitalise her cold wayward promptings, is absent.

Hilton takes us to peep at this odd being through one window after another. But he never asks us to step inside. And the suspicion is that he has never been inside himself.

LIBRARY LIST

My Chinese Wife. Karl Fekeland (Harrop, 10s. 6d.). Autobiography. Danish journalist went to China and made a highly successful marriage. With a gift of Clouds, a Chinese girl of strong character. Together they met the war in China, Finland and Denmark. Sprightly narrative; sentimental humor.

Split a Silver Coin. Albert Hamann (Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.). Delightful account of life at a trading post among the Navajo Indians in the Arizona Desert. A revival of traditional crafts among the people; and of the remarkable talent of an eight-year-old Indian boy, whose brilliant paintings adorn the book.

Novels and Stories. Anthony Trollope (Pitlor Press, 15s.). Omnibus containing two novels and four stories. This Victorian writer whose fashions of writing have been restored to popularity.

This unglamorous story with all its crudeness of characterisation and dialogue has the virtues of a sustained narrative energy. We journey through the underworld at a brisk pace.

IN James Hilton's new novel, *So Well Remembered* (Macmillan 8s. 6d.) there is much that is good, there is also one serious defect.

The motive power of the story is supplied by the doings, and particularly the misdoings, of a woman. And this woman does not become a convincing, coherent individual.

Livia Channing belongs to a family which had owned one of the cotton mills in Broadway, Lancs. Her father serves a 12 years sentence for a fraud in which many of the townspeople lost their savings. He arrives home on the day Livia flees from school, suspected of theft.

Jests And Jeers

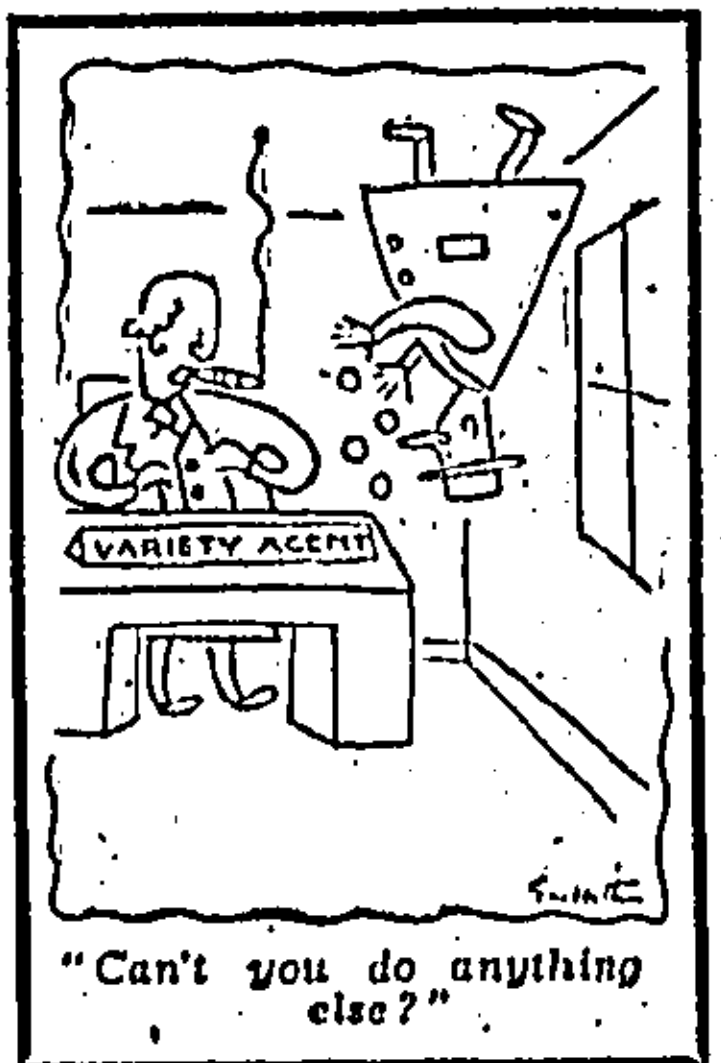
It's going to be quite a tax to have any income left for income tax.

In this weather, many a returnee who's got a house and home begins to sigh for a camp cot.

Nature Note:—In Hongkong now, the bulls are daily taking the bears for a ride.

Foreman: What are your qualifications for the job of night watchman?

Applicant: Well, for one thing, the least noise wakes me up.



A wolf is one who tries to keep her out till the owl hours of the morning.

Gossip and radio both travel fast, but radio has done away with much distortion.

A writer wants to know what prehistoric man did in the evenings. Well, he had his clubs.

"When I marry, I want a wife who is an understanding companion, a good housekeeper, a good cook and a devoted mother."

"Man, let me warn you polygamy is a crime."

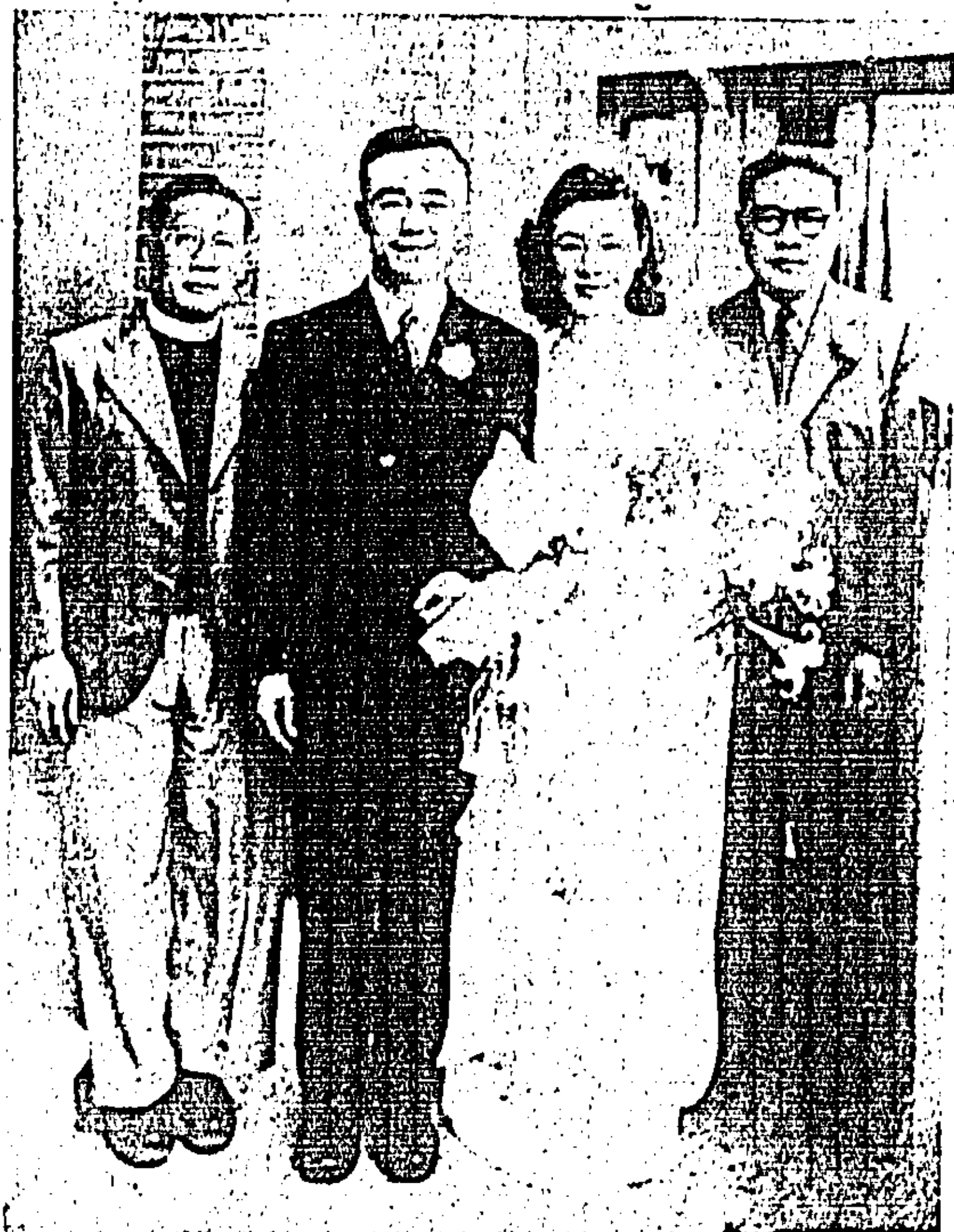
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TELEGRAPH NEWSREEL



AT ST MARY'S CHURCH, Causeway Bay, last week, Miss Mao Tsing-shao became the bride of Mr Po Mao-hwa. Rev. Edward Lee officiated at the ceremony. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



FAREWELL TO DMS—This picture was taken last week when the Directors and staff and the Tung Wah and associated hospitals met to bid farewell to the Director of Medical Services, Dr P. S. Selwyn-Clark (front row, seventh from left), who has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



NEW PORTUGUESE CONSUL WEL-COMED—Dr Eduardo Brazao, newly-appointed Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, replying to the Portuguese community's welcome at the reception given last week at the Club Lusitano. Also in the picture are Dr A. M. Rodrigues and the Hon. Mr Leo D'Almada e Castro, Jr. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

CATHEDRAL WEDDING—Group taken after the marriage at St John's Cathedral early this week of Mr Leslie C. Kilborn and Miss Jean E. Millar. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MR AND MRS ROBERT JAMES MCCLEAVE after their wedding at St Teresa's Church last week. The bride was formerly Miss Lucy Maria Costa. (Photo: Mainland Studio)



MR AND MRS ALFRED J. V. RIBEIRO, who were married at the Rosary Church last week. (Photo: Mainland Studio)



CHRISTENING — Photo taken after the christening at St John's Cathedral last Saturday of Sheila Agnes, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Barron, of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



ANZAC DAY—Lt-Gen. C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan, about to lay a wreath at the Cenotaph on Anzac Day last Friday. Gen. Robertson was passing through on his way to attend a conference called by the CIGS. Field Marshal Montgomery. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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UP-TO-MINUTE SPORTS NEWS

HARDCOURT TENNIS

Bourneville, May 2. India lost her last representative in the Hard Court championship here today when Sumant Misra was beaten in the men's singles and the partnership of Ahmed and Meta went out to an Anglo-South African pairing in the men's doubles semi-final. The final of the championships tomorrow will concern British, South African, Australian and Polish players, with bright prospects of South Africa winning three titles. E. Sturges is in three finals on behalf of South Africa, facing I. T. Zwickel, of Poland, in the singles semi-final, Easton, Panini against the British Davis Cup player, D. Butler, and the South African, N. G. Farquharson, in the men's doubles, while Sturges and Mrs. Summers meet D. H. Black and Mrs. Holton, of Australia, in the mixed doubles final.

Mrs. Holton is also in the women's singles against the Indian, Miss Joan Curry, and in the doubles final with Mrs. Hopman against the British pair, Mrs. Menzies (Kay Stammers) and Jean Guertler. Miss Curry's defeat of Mrs. Hopman for the loss of only one game in the second set, certainly today's play and made British hopes a little brighter than at one time appeared likely. It prevented an All-Australia final, which had appeared probable. Tiozinski beat Misra with surprising ease, the cold conditions probably affecting the Indian's game and the wind proved troublesome throughout. Sturges owed his success against the titleholder, J. Harper, to brilliant placing, which will fully test the Pole tomorrow.—Hauter.

Amateur Golf Finalists

Ganton, Yorkshire, May 2. Gerald Micklem and Charles Stowe, two of the chosen players for next week's Walker Cup trial, qualified here today for tomorrow's final of the English Golf championship, which will be played over 36 holes. Stowe was one of the fancied players from the start and has never let down his "fans." Micklem, who has been a sound golfer for some years, jumped into prominence in the British title event last year when he knocked out the American challenger, Frank Stranahan. That and his subsequent play virtually won him a place as Walker Cup finalist.

Today, he eliminated the surprise player of the championship—S. Kennedy—and then in the semi-final beat the former champion, Stanley Lunt, by four and three. Meanwhile, Stowe had beaten R. P. Ross in the semi-final and then defeated A. Keith. The major surprise today was the sixth round defeat of John Pennin, twice former runner-up, by Keith. Today's finalists suggest the best possible final to the championship as both are first-class golfers, with experience which is not likely to produce "nerves."—Hauter.

BRITISH DAVIS CUP TEAM

London, May 2. The British Lawn Tennis Association today announced the names of the British team which will meet Poland in the Davis Cup at Warsaw on May 16 to 17. The four men chosen are Derrick Barton, Tony Mottram, Geoffrey Pals and Don Butler, a 30-year-old pre-war Davis Cup player. Mottram and Barton are expected to play the singles and Butler and Pals will probably team up for the doubles.—Reuter.

All Square In Davis Cup Tie

Malmo, Sweden, May 2.—Sweden and Czechoslovakia shared the opening singles matches in their Davis Cup tie today. In the first match, Torsten Johansson of Sweden beat Vladimir Cernick 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, while later, Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia defeated Lennart Bergelin 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.—United Press.

Fireworks, Flags And Speeches

Tokyo, May 3.

The Japanese new constitution, which places sovereignty in the hands of the people, became effective today as the nation celebrated with fireworks, floats, and speeches which included messages of goodwill to all the nations of the world.

Emperor Hirohito, who is now but a mere figurehead in the government, joined in activities in honour of the occasion, sponsored for the most part by the Society of Popularisation of the Constitution. Empress Nagako accompanied him to a special pavilion at the Imperial Palace plaza, which is the centre of nationwide festivities.

The Japanese people invited Allied personnel in Japan to participate with them in colourful festivities marking the adoption of the new basic law, which is the country's second constitution. The new constitution of Japan replaces the one given to the people by Emperor Meiji in 1889 and has been described as the "most democratic" in the world. It renounces war and contains no provision for maintenance of armed forces.

General MacArthur's Headquarters told the Japanese government there was no objection to display of the Japanese flag and the nation was decorated fully for this national holiday.

The biggest celebration in Tokyo centres around the Imperial Plaza. There was a lecture programme at Tokyo's famous Hibuya Hall, where the State Minister, Tokuyasu Kanamori, who represented the government in answering Diet members' questions during deliberation of the new constitution, was the principal speaker.

Numerous prominent Allied personnel have been invited to the Imperial Theatre, where the programme includes numbers by the Rippin Symphony Orchestra, violin selections by Mrs. Neijlo Suwa (who was repatriated last year from Germany) and Kabuki dances by Kikugoro Onoe, who is the foremost modern Kabuki actor of Japan.

FIREWORK DISPLAYS

The biggest displays of fireworks are at the Imperial Palace plaza, across the outer moat from General MacArthur's headquarters.

For three days, beginning today, top movie actresses from leading studios are appearing on floats, prepared by the metropolitan administration, are named "Dawn," "Prosperity," "Peace," "Music" and "National Glory." They are brilliantly illuminated at night and appear on all major tram car lines.

Tonight, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation will present a noted Kabuki play, "Kanjicho," on a national hook-up.

The government placed on sale two special stamps—50 sen and one yen issues—in celebration of the occasion. The 50 sen stamp shows a Japanese mother carrying a baby, with the Diet building in the background. The one yen stamp shows a Japanese flower. The Tokyo Transportation Bureau is selling 600,000 souvenir tickets during the festivities.

NEW FILMS RELEASED

Three new motion picture films have been produced around the theme of peaceful Japan and are being released today.

A new song, "Our Nippon," written for today's event, had a nationwide premiere at Hibiya Hall. The new Japanese constitution includes a preamble and seven chapters. The constitution, according to the preamble, has been adopted by the "people" through their duly elected representatives.

The new constitution lays down the principle that "government is a sacred trust," for which authority is derived from the people. It pledges the Japanese people, "desiring peace for all time," never again to be "visited with the horrors of war through the action of the government."

Outstanding points of the new constitution are: (1) the Emperor is

divested of his powers as a supreme institution; (2) a solemn pledge by the Japanese nation to renounce war forever; (3) a clear outline of the people's fundamental human rights; (4) the Diet as designated as the highest organ of the State; (5) judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court; (6) decentralization of the administrative authority with the establishment of rules for local self-government.

There have been some democratic minorities in Japan who have been striving for hundreds of years to gain the right that now are possessed by all men, women and children.

DISCARDED OLD WAYS

Tokujiro Kanamori, who is one of the framers of the new Japanese constitution, said the Japanese people discarded the old Meiji constitution because events caused them to lose faith in it. He said the people have grown since the end of hostilities to realize the old ways must be definitely discarded.

With the defeat of the military leaders who led the people into war and ruin, the Japanese people lost their moral bearing, Kanamori said.

"In order to bring cosmos out of this chaos the Japanese people thought that a new constitution must be set up in accordance with the collective will of the nation to provide the rule by which to regulate the national way of life," he said.

However, he went on, when the problem of revising the constitution was first taken up by the Japanese press in October, 1945, both the government and the political parties showed little interest in the matter. Many people felt "only a slight" revision of the old constitution was necessary. When a completely new constitution was prepared and made public there were many persons who thought it too radical and inappropriate.

RAPID READJUSTMENT

As the days passed, however, it came to find wider support among the representatives of the nation until it was finally approved by an almost unanimous vote. It is very seldom that so big changes should come over social ideas within so brief a period as a half year or so, Kanamori stated.

"How can we account for this phenomenon then? My answer to this question is that it was because in the heart of hearts the people had long been desirous of a radical revision such as was proposed. Their true mind had lain concealed under the weight of official or social pressure and it found speedy and definite expression when this weight was removed," said Kanamori.

All political parties in Japan, with the single exception of the Communists, are thoroughly behind the new constitution. The Communists voted against its adoption by the Diet claiming although the Emperor is reduced to a status comparable to that of the King of England he is still given special privileges and is supported by State funds.

Numerous officials of the Allied Headquarters, including General Douglas MacArthur, have highly praised Japan's new constitution.—United Press.

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Jan Bata Sentenced By Prague Court

Prague, May 2.

Jan Bata, former head of the Bata shoe works in Zlin, was sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment for collaboration with the Nazis and refusal to aid the Czechoslovak resistance movement.

Bata, who was on the United States and British black lists during the war, is now living in Brazil, where he acquired citizenship a few weeks ago.

Bata's lawyers attempted to halt the trial by arguing that the People's Court could not try a foreigner, but the court sharply asserted its own competence. The lawyers then tried a dozen ways to delay the trial beyond May 4, when the People's Courts will close, but all remaining "restitution cases" will be handed over to ordinary courts, but the court refused to budge.

The duel with the lawyers finally ended in one of Bata's three defenders, Dr. Saller, walking out of the court and giving up the case. The present management of the nationalised Bata concern, which is heavily Communist-dominated, also attempted to influence the court against the defendant. During the trial, Bata shops distributed a pamphlet with "extra purchases" headed, "Will the traitor Bata be

condemned? Collection of proofs of the collaborationist activity of the former owner of the Bata firm, Jan Bata, citizen J. A. Bata."

Defence lawyers also protested against the introduction of an anti-Bata petition from thousands of Bata employees, on the grounds that more than half the present employees came into the firm since the war and had no personal knowledge of Bata's activities. Observers believed, however, that the trial was fairly conducted. Unimpeachable witnesses and documents supported the chief charges, that Bata went abroad during the war with instructions from Goering and supplied raw materials to the German war machine, and that he refused to give money or other aid to the Czechoslovak resistance movement abroad, although the Bata plants in France, India and England contributed substantially, against his wishes.

The American and British black-listing also played an important role in the verdict.—United Press.

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Staff, Chinese Maritime Customs, "Tung Hui"	380.00
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"Sir James Osborn" Lodge No. 3943, R.A.O.B. (G.L.E.)	125.00
Alex. Chocolate Co.	200.00
£40-0-0 and	\$108,322.99

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

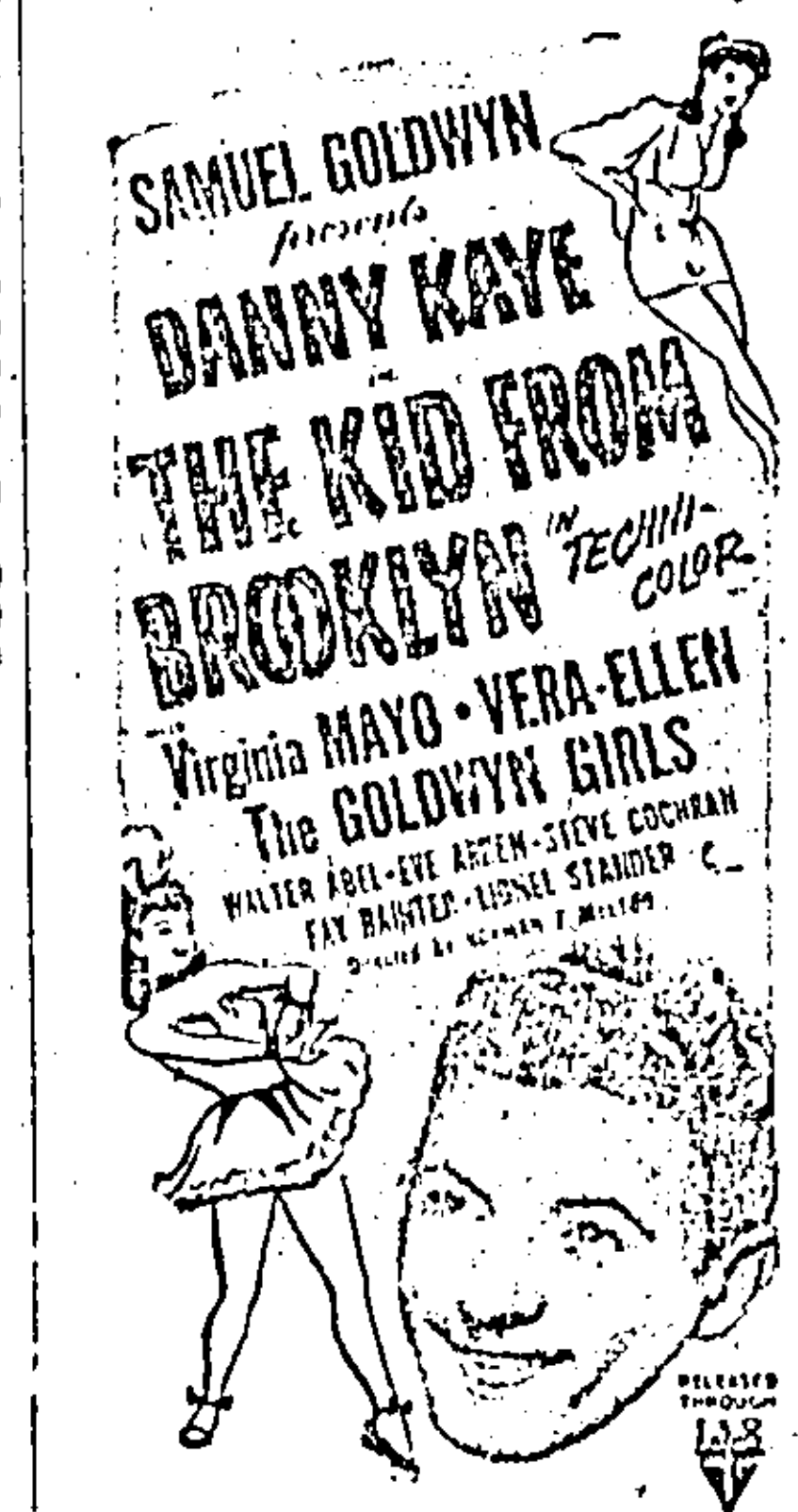
OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Saturday, May 3	
Straits (Sea) 2 p.m.	
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.	
Satsumo and Sendan (Sea) 3 p.m.	
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.	
Macao, Tientsin, Shikchi (Sea) 4 p.m.	
Salomon, Singapore, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 3:30 p.m.	
Canton, Kowloon and Chungking (Air) 3:30 p.m.	
Sunday, May 4	
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.	
Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Kowloon, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.	
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Swatow (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Macao, Tientsin, Shikchi (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Kowloon (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Canton (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Monday, May 5	
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Shanghai, Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.	
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Shanghai (Sea) noon	
Salomon & Macao (Sea) noon	
Macao, Tientsin, Shikchi (Sea) 4 p.m.	
Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m.	
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.	
Salomon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 3:30 p.m.	
Shanghai, Bangkok, Hankow, Tientsin, Chungking (Air) 3:30 p.m.	
Luchow, Kuning, Kowloon, Chungking, Canton, Amoy and Foochow (Air) 3:30 p.m.	
Tuesday, May 6	
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.	
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (Sea) 10 a.m.	

MAJESTIC

— SHOWING TO-DAY —
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Mr. Alexander Douglas Learmonth has this day been appointed Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. CHURN,
Chairman & Managing Director,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1947.

GOSPEL HALL

Duddell Street
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Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study (John 16).
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
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